

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 9 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 91 69

October 9 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 89 79

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE

Barometer 29.70

3011 日一初月九年卯乙

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

六拜禮 號九月十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO DECLARE AN ATTITUDE OF BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY TOWARDS THE ENTENTE.

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED BETWEEN GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

A Stirring Manifesto has been issued by the Labour Party.

THE GERMANS ARE GAINING A STILL STRONGER HOLD ON THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

GREECE'S ATTITUDE OF BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY.

October 8, 1.50 p.m.
The Times this afternoon announces that the Greek Government has decided to declare an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Entente.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

October 7, 1.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the third Austrian war loan opens to-day, at 93.3-5 per cent. and interest at 5.12 per cent.

SUCCESS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

October 7, 1.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the amount of the over-subscription to the Anglo-French loan is stated to be between five and ten million dollars. All applications arriving after the closing of the books were rejected. It is understood that numerous important corporations are holding back funds in the belief that another loan will be necessary in a few months.

A STIRRING LABOUR MANIFESTO.

October 7, 2.05 p.m.
In a stirring manifesto the Labour Party have told the workers that never before has the nation been faced with a crisis of such gravity. Germany was prepared to involve every country in the world in this war in order to attain her own ends. We appeal to those of military age to take their share of the burden. We know that defeat or inconclusive defeat will mean not only the loss of prestige as a nation, but the certainty of a conflict renewed in a few years, and the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which have taken centuries of effort to win.

AN ELLERMAN LINER SUNK.

October 7, 6.00 p.m.
The Ellerman line steamer Arabian, 2,700 tons, has been sunk; twenty of the crew have been landed.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

October 7, 1.45 p.m.
Despatches from Greece show that the crisis began on the day of the mobilization. The King and M. Venizelos were both agreed on the necessity for mobilization but they differed as to its object. The causes of the imbroglio are very obscure but sufficient emerges from the accounts of the debates in the Chamber to show the King's inability to follow M. Venizelos' policy in its entirety. This means that while approving of the passage of the Allies for defence against the Bulgarian attack the King refused to sanction the Allies occupying a base for offensive against Bulgaria or her Allies. The sinister feature of the situation has been the revelation of a disposition on the part of certain Greek politicians, some of whom are pro-German, to deal with the Greco-Serbian Treaty as a "scrap of paper" considering that it has lapsed because Serbia agreed to make concessions to Bulgaria. The necessity for vigorous concerted action by the Entente is emphasised by both the French and the British Press which is unanimous in declaring that the best means of ending an intolerable position, is to land the largest forces possible in Salonica, supported by a powerful squadron.

ITALY'S SHARE IN THE CONFLICT DISCUSSED.

October 7, 1.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that at an important Council of Ministers Baron Sonnino emphasised the perfect union of the Quadruple Alliance regarding the Balkans and the particular form of Italy's share in the conflict was discussed.

GERMAN AND BULGARIAN AGREEMENTS.

October 7, 2.00 p.m.
A French correspondent at Salonica telegraphs that according to a Bulgarian pro-German organ agreements have been concluded between Germany and Bulgaria for the latter to place her railways at the disposal of Germany, and to attack Serbia simultaneously with a German force of three hundred thousand men. Should Roumania intervene Germany would be bound to send a new force of three hundred thousand to act against her. Bulgaria for her resistance is to receive Bulgarian-Serbian Macedonia and to be left a free hand to settle her accounts with Greece in the future.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

October 7, 6.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that a Cabinet has been formed with M. Zaimis as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Gounaris Minister of the Interior, M. Yanakakis Minister of War, M. Condoonovitis Minister of Marine, M. Dragoumis Minister of Finance, M. Tzoukakis Minister of Instruction and M. Rallis Minister of Justice.

A BERLIN STORY.

October 7, 8.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a feature of the Berlin communique, under the heading Balkan Theatre, is the claim that the Austro-Germans have crossed the Drina, the Save, and the Danube at many places and have obtained a firm foothold on the Serbian bank of the Rivers.

ITALIANS HAND PASSPORTS TO BULGARIAN MINISTER.

October 7, 8.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Baron Sonnino has handed the Bulgarian Minister his passports.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS ACTIVELY BOMBARDING VARNA.

October 8, 1.55 a.m.
According to a message from Amsterdam the Cologne Gazette learns from Berlin that two Russian cruisers are actively bombarding Varna.

RUSSIAN MINISTER ILL AT SOFIA.

October 8, 3.05 a.m.
The Russian Minister at present remains in Sofia, where he is in bed with appendicitis.

VENIZELIST MAJORITY SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

October 8, 3.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Venizelist majority is to support the new Government in order to avoid complications at this critical juncture.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE IN BULGARIA.

October 8, 3.05 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a telegram from Sofia states that Prince Hohenlohe, Extra-ordinary German Ambassador to Constantinople, arrived as the guest of the King and afterwards proceeded to Bucharest, where he is to remain for some days.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS THE SAVE.

October 8, 3.05 a.m.
An Austrian communique states that Austro-Germans crossed the Save between the estuary of the Drina and the Iron Gate.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS GAINING A STRONGER HOLD ON AUSTRIAN ARMY.

October 7, 2.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd prisoners describe the feverish activity behind the German lines westward of Dvinsk similar as scenes prior to the storming of Kovno. A field railway was laid over a distance of twenty miles along the Vicksomir road and heavy guns were moved forward with enormous difficulty. There were ceaseless processions of motors night and day, bringing up shell, while giant cranes were busily working. The Germans were gaining a still stronger hold on the Austrian army, appointing German generals to the principal commands of the armies of Generals Fauriol, and Bohmarmali. It is announced that the Grand Duke arrived at Tiflis yesterday.

October 8, 3.05 a.m.
The vigour of the Russian offensive is emphasised in an Austrian communique which refers to repeated Russian attacks on the north-west of Dvinsk were captured, but the Russians ejected the Germans, from their trenches north of Kozianky, and during Wednesday night captured the town of Kozianky, after carrying three lines of trenches. Subsequently concentrated German cross-fire compelled the abandonment of the town, but the Russians retained part of the trenches. During the attacks on enemy positions on the river Madaloka, the Russians crossed the river waist high, under heavy fire. The Russians also captured trenches south of Kozianky, south of Lake Narotch, and south of Smorgon, and found much abandoned war material. The communique emphasises the boundless courage of the troops, surmounting numerous obstacles placed on the ground between the lakes, and then carrying trenches under fire and under severe weather conditions.

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

October 8, 5.20 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says that fierce fighting is in progress in the Dvinsk and lake regions. Part of the Russian trenches north-west of Dvinsk were captured, but the Russians ejected the Germans, from their trenches north of Kozianky, and during Wednesday night captured the town of Kozianky, after carrying three lines of trenches. Subsequently concentrated German cross-fire compelled the abandonment of the town, but the Russians retained part of the trenches. During the attacks on enemy positions on the river Madaloka, the Russians crossed the river waist high, under heavy fire. The Russians also captured trenches south of Kozianky, south of Lake Narotch, and south of Smorgon, and found much abandoned war material. The communique emphasises the boundless courage of the troops, surmounting numerous obstacles placed on the ground between the lakes, and then carrying trenches under fire and under severe weather conditions.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMANS FURIOUS OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

October 7, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that following the French success in Champagne the Germans furiously counter-attacked and suffered a heavy defeat. A communique states:—The enemy violently bombarded the whole front. We completely repulsed four successive counter-attacks against captured positions in Artois. There was an intense reciprocal bombardment to the southward of the Somme, also northward of the Aisne, especially in the Trariverval region. "The Germans in Champagne resumed a furious offensive at the end of the day against the positions they had lost northward of Tabora. The offensive failed everywhere with the heaviest of losses for the enemy." A violent cannonade continues at Flirey. A strong enemy reconnaissance and an attempted rush on our trenches in Lorraine, in the region of Achenyville, was stopped in front of our wire entanglements. The Germans were thrown back by curtains of fire and by infantry fusillades.

GERMANS ADMIT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

October 7, 8.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the momentous admission is made in a Berlin communique that "two fresh French Divisions have succeeded in penetrating our point in the direction of Saint Marie." Saint Marie is on a stream northward of the railway which is the Germans' vital line of communications with the Crown Prince.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

October 8, 1.55 a.m.
A Paris communique states:—The Germans in the Champagne district twice counter-attacked west of Navarin Farm but were repulsed with great loss. There were violent artillery duels in Belgium, Artois and Lorraine and grenade fighting in Argonne. The French slightly progressed to the south of Tholoz near Arras, on the Lille Road. The enemy attempted a surprise attack south of Roye but it completely failed. The French artillery on the Aisne caused two most violent explosions in the enemy lines, in the district of Evincourt, and burned Gaigecourt station.

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT.

October 7, 10.00 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton states that during the past month the fighting at Savia Bay has been confined to nightly patrol actions, bomb attacks and the rushing of houses. As a result we gained, during this period, an average of a little over three hundred yards along the whole of the Fourth Line, on the Savia front.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The third Austrian war loan has been opened at 93 3/5; at 5% per cent.

Despatches from Greece show that the crisis began on the day of the mobilization.

The Ellerman steamer Arabian, 2,700 tons has been sunk and twenty of the crew have been landed.

The French completely repulsed four successive German counter-attacks against the captured positions in Artois.

President Wilson has announced his engagement to Mrs. Galt. The wedding will probably take place in December.

The Wellington Press welcomes Mr. Massey's announcement of non-party representation at the Imperial Conference.

The Times announces that the Greek Government has decided to declare an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Entente.

Prisoners at Petrograd describe the feverish activity behind the German lines, westward of Dvinsk, as similar to the scenes prior to the storming of Kovno.

Austro-Germans are said to have crossed the Drina, Save and the Danube and, in many places, have gained a firm foothold on the Serbian banks of the River.

The Germans are gaining a still stronger hold on the Austrian army, appointing German Generals to the principal commands of the armies of Generals Fauriol and Bohmerelli.

President Wilson on receiving members of the Naval Advisory Board said that the whole nation was convinced that it ought to be very adequately prepared not for war, but for defence.

A message from Buenos Ayres says that the recent general rains have completely changed the prospects of the wheat and linseed crops which are now most favourable.

The amount of the over-subscription to the Anglo-French loan, is stated to be between five and ten million dollars. Applications arriving after the closing of the books, were rejected.

The King of Greece while approving of the passage of the Allies for defence against Bulgarian attacks, he refused to sanction the Allies occupying a base for an offensive against Bulgaria or her Allies.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Special Police Reserve Concert, Botanical Gardens—9.00 p.m.
TO-MORROW:
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, October 11.
Bank Holiday.
Tuesday, October 12.
Sale of furniture No. 9, Hampshire Buildings—G. P. Lamert—2.30 p.m.
Thursday, October 14.
Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

GENERAL NEWS.

Family of Organists.
An extraordinary record of a Leigh musical family has been established by the completion of 50 years' service as organist of James Boydell, of Pennington Church, Leigh. His blind grandfather, Joseph Kerfoot, was organist at Leigh Parish Church for 54 years, and during 53 consecutive years never missed service. He died in 1860. His great uncle Thomas was an organist for over 50 years, and his uncle, Joseph Kerfoot, was organist at Winwick Church 53 years.

The Late Professor Chatelet.
The death in a French military hospital is announced of Professor Henri Chatelet. After studying at the University of Paris under the late Gaston Paris and other celebrated professors, including Brunet, he specialised in the French of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a field in which he became a recognised authority. In 1909 he was appointed to the Chair of French at Birmingham University. A winter in the trenches undermined his constitution, and last April he contracted a serious illness which eventually proved fatal.

Pineapples for the Fleet.

We are glad to hear that Mr. I. Ellison is making most gratifying progress with his effort to send a second gift of pineapples to the British Fleet, particularly that portion of it which is operating in the Dardanelles says the *Strait Times*. He has already had promises of about 1,500 cases, a number considerably in excess of the total obtained on the last occasion. The great satisfaction with which the former gift was received has stimulated readiness to give generously to the second consignment. We shall issue a list of subscribers in a day or two.

Mining at Kamper.

The Kamper correspondent of the *Times of Malaya* writes: A large mine is being opened by Mr. Lee Thean Siew in the Tonggolong district with over 1,000 coolies. The land has been prospect and found favourable. The overburden is now being removed and the next two months is expected to show a large output. The Hon. E. C. Tong Sen, M.F.C., is also opening a large mine in the Soonodong district, and the output of which is expected to be very large. The overburden has been removed for the last year past, and they are about reaching the karang now.

Pressmen Who have Joined the Colours.

The *Institute Journal*, the organ of the Institute of Journalists, gives a list of the Pressmen who have joined the colours. The number is considerably over a thousand—1,121 to be exact. Of these London provides almost a quarter, Scotland about 130, Wales 50, Ireland 30 odd, and Isle of Man and the Channel Isles a dozen. Our overseas Empire gives 30, and the balance, some 770, comes from the counties of England. A score have "gone to join the men of Agincourt." Many have been wounded, "gassed," or frost-bitten. Not a few, recovering from their hurt, have gone back to the firing line.

Singapore Cathedral Monthly Paper.

The following items are from St. Andrew's Cathedral (Singapore) Monthly Paper: We understand that the Rev. J. R. Lee will return here from leave at the end of October and that the Bishop is expected about December 12. The Rev. H. G. Poile resigns his work as headmaster of St. Andrew's House on October 31 and after that date will live at the Clergy House until his departure for England. The Rev. C. B. Wood will take over the charge of St. Andrew's House from that date and Mr. Joseph Lee will live in the house and act as assistant master. The harvest festival at the Cathedral will be held on October 10.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICE.

TEN VICTOR RECORDS

WHICH SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

- 17425—*On the Old Front Porch* Jones-Murray
—*Ever Since You Told Me That you Loved Me* Morton
- 7400—*Where Did You Get That Girl-Trot* Victor Band
—*That Old Girl of Mine—Medley Two-step* do
- 17536—*La Paloma (In English)* Turner
—*O Sole Mio (My Sunshine)* do
- 71542—*Romance Waltz-Hesitation* Vessella's Band
—*Ecstacy Tango* do
- 17759—*The Four Flags March* The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards
—*Wake Up England March* do
- 17775—*Highlanders Fix Bayonets* Edward Hamilton
—*The Soldiers of the King* Herbert Stuart
- 35434—*Sicilian Vespers-Ballet Selection* Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards
—*Sicilian Vespers Selection* do
- 64254—*A Farewell (Kingsley-Liddle)* McCormack
64158—*A May Morning (Denza)* Williams
- 64201—*Rigaudon (Monsigny) (Violin)* Elman

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

GERMAN PEACE TALK.

Efforts to Obscure Submarine Issue.

Washington, August 30.—Germany's efforts to obscure the submarine issue by peace talk are going even to greater lengths than was indicated in my message yesterday. They form to-day's journalistic *piece de resistance*. According to the New York Sun, the chief object of the alleged Prussian volte face regarding the submarine blockade is due to a desire to win back some neutral sympathy against the time when peace negotiations are started. The Sun also says that it is acknowledged in Washington that the President's position as potential mediator, in which the Sun states he is still most interested, would be considerably strengthened, could friction with Germany over the submarines be ended, and could the United States give fresh proof of her complete neutrality by taking a strong line against our blockade.

I have reason to know that these are precisely the arguments which German agents are putting forth to the accompaniment of private discussion of the terms which are much the same as those indicated in this correspondence at the time of the last electric manifestation in June, and the failure of the effort to secure an embargo on the export of munitions may probably have a great deal to do with their recrudescence. Most of the other newspapers have something of the same sort. The *New York Times*, for instance, says:—

There is little question that in German circles a hopeful feeling exists that the foundation for European peace negotiations may be laid if the United States undertakes to make arrangements between the British and German Governments for a modification of maritime warfare.

For the Sun's hint (of which little is made save in Anglophobe quarters) that Washington is nibbling at the German bait, I can find not the slightest justification beyond the fact that a settlement of the German issue would leave the President free to take up the British issue. That the President would consider our blockade on a par with the German maritime blockade is, indeed, unthinkable, even if he had not already officially indicated that he did not propose to be used as a Teutonic cat's paw. The most he would be likely to do in that direction, if the Germans satisfactorily modify their submarine warfare, is to transmit to us any proposal for a bargain that Germany may make.

But is Germany going to act satisfactorily? It is in regard to that question that the recrudescence of peace talk is really interesting. The fear grows, and cannot altogether be concealed, that it is possible that Berlin once more is trying to take an insincere advantage of American

patience and desire for peace. It is mooted that curious equivocations are beginning to come from Berlin. It is hinted that Admiral von Tirpitz may never have issued instructions for the mitigation of submarine methods, and there is talk about the possibility that the submarine which torpedoed the *Arabic* may have been sunk.

That the President is not altogether pleased with the situation is shown by the fact that he has virtually given up his projected holiday. If Berlin really wishes to avoid complications it will pay more attention to such indications of the real attitude of Washington than to the space given in the Press to the lucubrations of the Prussian propagandists.—*Times*.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.

s.s. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel due to arrive October 8th, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 9th, will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 15th, will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown October 14th.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before October 30th, otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. O. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1915

NOTICE.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from October 1st, Thomas W. Simmons succeeds R. D. Bunn in the management of our Hongkong Branch. Authorization has been duly granted M. Simmons to sign on behalf of our firm.

GETZ BROS. & Co., Inc., San Francisco.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road Kowloon, immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongsheichong Road, Houses in Broadwood Terrace

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Victoria Lodge, No. 15 Peak Rd. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU." The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th October at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 12th October at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined, on 13th October at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after October 19th, 1915.

E. DOI, Actg. Agent, Hongkong, 5th October, 1915.

MARTIN'S APOLI STEEL PILLS

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TO LET.

TO LET.—Cheltondale, No. 97, The Peak—Fully furnished. Apply Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.—No 1 Morrison Hill. Apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lyemooon Villas." Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Consular Constable: wages \$100 per m nth rising to \$140 with free house; age 20-45 (limited extension for Army or Navy men). Knowledge of Hindustani a recommendation. Apply by letter stating experience, references, &c. with copies of testimonials, to "H. B. M. Consulate General," Canton.

WANTED.—In Kowloon, Board and Residence, Private family, British. Apply "BACHELOR" c/o Hon. Kong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model.—Apply to Motor Cycle, c/o Hon. Kong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PROMENADE CONCERT in the BOTANICAL GARDENS on

SATURDAY, October 9th, 1915, at 9.00 p.m.

Entrance by Main Gate, and Albany Gate at 8.30 p.m.

Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH Mr. F. K. BOTELHO Mr. A. J. ENGLAND

Band of the 74th Punjabis. Accompanied by P. C. GEORGE GRIMBLE, H.K.P.R.

Admission—20 cents. Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform are invited as the guests of the Police Reserve.

G. R.

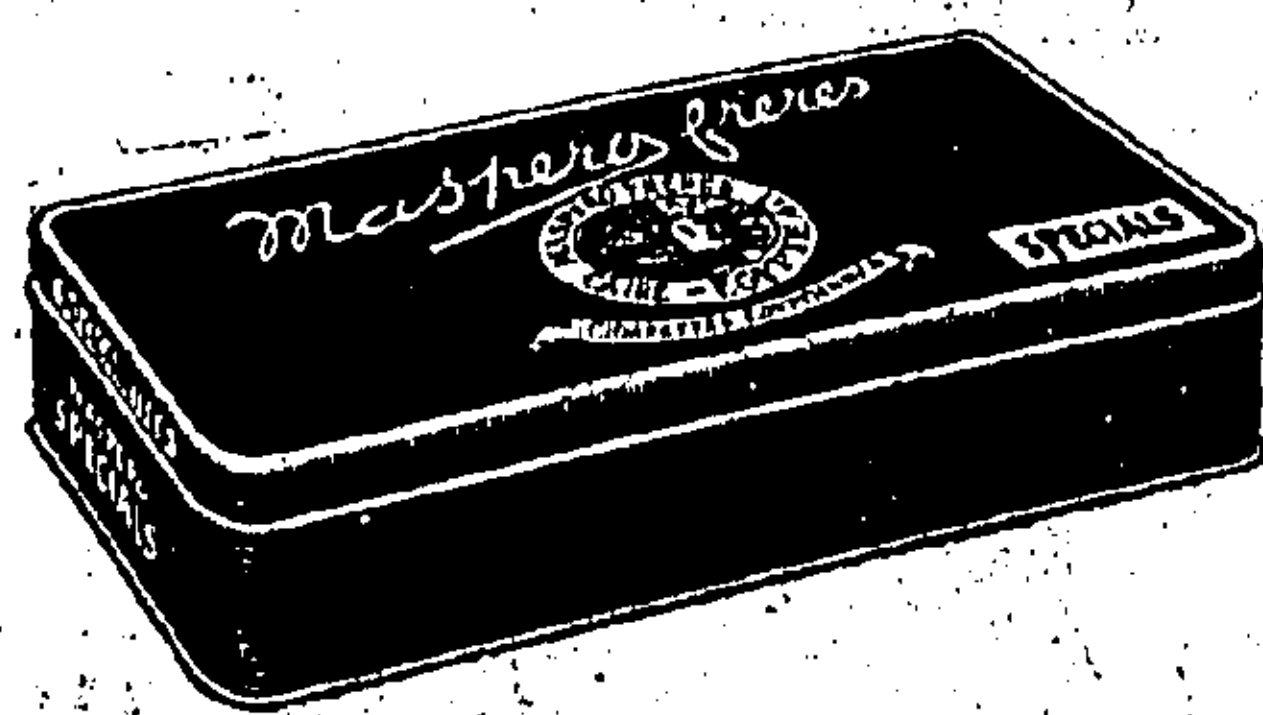
SPECIAL LICENCE ISSUED UNDER KING'S REGULATION.

No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS a Special Licence was issued by me on the 8th day of September, 1915, permitting all British subjects, firms or corporations to trade with certain persons and bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China, I, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby announce that the following persons of Ottoman nationality are to be included in the list of those persons named in the aforesaid special Licence with whom all British subjects, firms or corporations are permitted to trade, namely: J. A. David, of Shanghai, Import and Export Merchant; E. S. Kadrior, of Shanghai, Import and Export Merchant; R. E. Kadrior, of Shanghai, Sharebroker and Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange; Selima Kadrior, of Shanghai, Mining Prospector; and N. Noury, of Hankow, of the firm of N. Noury & Co., Silk and Hide Merchants.

J. N. JORDAN, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking, September 24th, 1915.

NOTICES.



MASPERO FRERES "SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

\$1.50 a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

EVERY REQUISITE FOR

EVENING WEAR

NEW SHAPES IN

LINEN COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

OUR COLLARS ARE MADE TO WITHSTAND THE ROUGH USAGE OF THE LOCAL WASHERMAN.

NEW SHIRTS, SOCKS, SHOES, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS. No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT. Established 1800.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS;

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen. (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " " " "
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " " " "
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " " " "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " " "
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " " "

NIGHT CARS:
8.45 P.M. and 9.45 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:
7.45 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " " " "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " " "
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " " "

SATURDAYS:
Same Car as on Sundays.

SPECIAL CARS:
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

"Fares and Tickets available for all cars."

"Not valid for use at the time stated in the Company's time table."

"No return ticket will be issued unless payment therefor has been made in full."

"Complimentary order representing Bank Notes."

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QUALITY
TRY IT
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IT HAS
ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS IN WOOD"

A.S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

HongKong and China.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情向無非確實事要訪探大正官言宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, HongKong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

BRAND-CONOD.—On October 2, 1915, at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A., William Brand, of Shanghai, to Marie Alice Conod, of Dailens, Switzerland.

DEATH.

LAPLANCHE.—On October 3, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Pauline Laplanche, aged 49 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

THE ALLEGED ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

The discussion in the House of Lords as to the atrocities on Armenians alleged against the Turks carries as a considerable degree farther than did the wire received last week from Washington. In connection with this latter we suggested that statements involving large figures ought, under the circumstances, to be received with a becoming amount of caution and reserve; and although later information is of the sort that one must listen to with proper respect, we are still bound to feel that it contains much which may ultimately have to be corrected. With the black pages of Turco-Armenian history before us it is impossible to deny that the Porte is capable of any and every horror, on no matter how large a scale; but to accept unreservedly the statement that "German Consuls not merely looked on but encouraged these horrors" demands at least a reasonable amount of lifting.

The British appetite for tales of tyranny is admittedly a large one. Like the Americans, we very readily listen to any story of slavery, cruelty or massacre because, as a free people, we love to feel that others, provided they are not employed in some of our shops and factories, ought to enjoy the same blessings of liberty and of immunity from servitude, torture or murder as ourselves. How greedily our friends at home listened to the stories of Chinese slavery in South Africa, of tortures to Congo natives and the like! How readily—to shift the matter to another plane for the moment—did they swallow the "war babies" fable of a few months back. Within the recollection of most of us there have been well nigh a score of tales of bloodshed or oppression on a large scale which Britain and America have held out both hands for, and which, on further examination, proved to be pure fiction or, at most, less than half true. Even the Putumayo outrages were wildly exaggerated—as anything coming from our eccentric friend Sir Roger Casement would naturally be. On the whole, one is justified in saying that in all the long, horrible calendar there is but one of the records that has been proved from start to finish to be literally true. That record is the story of Germany's atrocities on the battlefield, at sea, in her own territory and in towns and villages captured by her.

Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him out of hand. We should be more than human if, knowing what we know about the essential selfishness of Germany, we were not prepared just as in the case of Turkey—to accept any tale, however fearsome, that was to her discredit. At the same time, the British attitude as concerns suspicion and credence ought to endeavour to make itself as fair as it has been in the treatment of prisoners, etc. When the war is over our Government will have nothing wherewith to reproach itself in regard to its treatment of those whom war has put in its power; and the same should surely be the case where justice of thought is concerned. No thoughtful people accepted the German atrocity stories as long as there was a shred of doubt; and it would be idle to take for granted the present charges against those German officials until we have a little stronger testimony than is at present forthcoming. Heaven forbid that we would seem to take up the position of devil's advocate or to plead for a race whose soldiers must hand on as their name as any in history, whose sailors drown helpless women whose planters can while away an idle afternoon with flogging an unoffending coolie to death. Heaven forbid, too, that we should defend the Turkish cases against that of the Armenians; but fair's fair, and truth's truth, as the boys at Home say, and we want a judicious amount of chapter and verse for the horrors that we are going to accept.

The Japanese in Tsingtau. Japanese practicality and regard for the laws of health have been proclaiming themselves in Tsingtau this long time past—in a manner that ought to be regarded as a useful object lesson to Hongkong. The Japanese realise to a far greater extent than ever the Germans did (and, if it must be said, than the Britishers of Hongkong have done) that careful legislation, steadily and perseveringly followed up, is necessary wherever Chinese most do congregate, if the public health is not to suffer. The greater control exercised over rickshaws coolies in Tsingtau of which we spoke recently is one of the many instances where our ally's influence has made for good; and there are others. Much has been said by foreigners about the need for the Chinese being guided by the Japanese—indeed too much; but on this matter of cleanliness there can be no two ways of thinking.

Chinese Laundries. Talking of cleanliness, we mentioned yesterday that municipal laundries are being erected in Tsingtau and should be in working order by the end of the year. Only waterworks water will be used, and all the work will be under European supervision. The innovation will make Hongkong people envious—at least those of them who are dependent on the tender mercies of the ordinary Chinese washerman. We do not look to find our own Sanitary Board taking up any wild enterprises in this line just yet, but we really would suggest, for the hundredth time, that it should bestir itself to the minor extent of forcing the dhotis to use moderately clean water for their operations. Water has not become so scarce in the Colony as to make it necessary for clothes to be washed or rinsed in liquid filth. And moreover, we notice that the old, pleasing practice of spitting water or starch, or whatever it is, over the linen while ironing it, is still persisted in, local laws notwithstanding. Wanchai is a great place for this kind of fun, as anyone may see by taking the trouble to peer down from the commanding height of a Causeway Bay car into some of the laundries of that delectable locality. Diseases might be a luxury, judging from the manner in which this Colony often goes out of its way to nurture and promote it.

Then and Now.

Sixteen years ago to-day President Kruger sent his celebrated forty-eight hours' ultimatum to the British, demanding the withdrawal of our troops from his frontier. Needless to say this was rejected, and, three days later, the Boers invaded Natal territory. Looking back calmly on what happened during the following two years and a half, one is forced to the admission that, but for British unpreparedness, over-trustfulness and cocksureness many of the men alive to-day. Britain made her old mistake of trading too much on the security which her sons in other generations had worked so hard to establish. Thus was Germany, France or Russia would have exercised plenty of suspicion and vigilance we exercised none, and, with our eternal benevolence, allowed ourselves to be hoodwinked right and left. When the present war is written up we may have to ask ourselves if even so severe a lesson as the Boer campaign was sufficiently laid to heart. Happily the later stages of that campaign were entirely creditable, and the peace-making was done without loss of dignity. Indeed so well was it done that, to-day, thousands of the men who hated the name of England sixteen years ago asked nothing better than to fight for her preservation.

Education as Usual.

The educational activity in this country, despite the war, is well illustrated by the Class Lists of the Cambridge Local Examinations, held in July last, which have been published. 8,524 candidates entered, the largest number for several years, and 1,120 boys and 1,793 girls passed, 80 boys and 30 girls obtaining first class honours.

DAY BY DAY.

TO WHAT BARE USES WE MAY RETURN HORATIO WHY MAYNOT IMAGINATION TRACE THE NOBLE DUST OF ALEXANDER TILL HE FIND IT STOPPING A BUNG-HOLE?—Hamlet.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; sunshiny.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per a.m. Novara to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.m. Chenna to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per v.s. Luchoo to-day at 5 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.
No Change.

Up to the Minute.

Closing Prices:—
Indos.—\$157, buyers.
Docks.—\$89, buyers \$87 sales.
China Manilla.—cents 50 buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$38, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 39, sellers in Shanghai.
Cements.—\$11.20, sales.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$9, buyers.
Ewos.—Tls. 173, buyers.
Kung Yks Tls. 16, sales.
Trams.—\$8 sales.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary To-morrow is the 2nd anniversary of the completion of the Panama Canal.

Cyclist Fined.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was fined \$7 for riding a bicycle without a light in Connaught Road Central.

The Bishop of Victoria.

The Bishop of Victoria's engagements for to-morrow, Sunday, are:—To preach at St. Paul's Chinese Church at 11 a.m. and at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m.

Remanded.

A remand was granted in a case at the Police Court, this morning, in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of six tins of opium valued \$240. He was arrested on leaving Holt's Wharf.

Excursion to Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's New Steamship "Tai Shan" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao to-morrow at 3 p.m. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 3 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Rainfall for September.

The rainfall for the month of September at the Botanical Gardens was 6.28 ins. on 10 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 7.60 ins. on 12 days and at the Police Station, Taiipo, it was 2.77 ins. on 8 days. The rainfall at the Royal Observatory for the period January 1—September 30 (61.650 ins.) is 13.957 ins. below the average for the 30 years 1884-1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Ng Sang and Cheung Choy to be "Forest Officers" for the control and superintendence of the forests of the Colony.

The appointments of Wu Ching and Lui Ki Yang to be "Forest Officers", published in Government Notification No. 231 of the 16th June, 1914, are hereby cancelled.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

October 1	...	Tons 200
" 2	...	" 198
" 3	...	" 201
" 4	...	" 209
" 5	...	" 194
" 6	...	" 200
" 7	...	" 182
" 8	...	" 202
Total to 8th inst.		1586
Daily average		198.25

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

Greek and Balkan Matters.

In Greece matters still hang fire and the time-gaining, shilly shallying policy is still being languidly followed. The course which King Constantine is letting himself follow is about as feeble as one we could look to find on any page of ancient or modern history. He thinks the Allies should be allowed passage through his territory "for defence against the Bulgarian attack" but does not think they should occupy "a base for an offensive against Bulgaria and her Allies." Meanwhile no one will be surprised to know that, under German inspiration and influence, a small (we trust and believe it is a very small) number of Greek politicians is prepared to do the scrap of paper pigskin with the Serbian treaty. But it looks as though the Allies might have very little patience with this fooling and temporising; and it would decidedly be to the Greeks' interest were they quickly to reconsider their position.

Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, having insisted on asking for trouble, is already having it served out to her, if we are to credit the story—not at all an unlikely one—that a Russian bombardment of Varna has begun. It will be with sincere sorrow that the Allies and the neutral nations will watch Bulgaria's entry into a situation that can bring her nothing but ruin. She could not be termed a prosperous country, but matters were on the mend for her and the Allies were determined that she, among other small nations, should benefit by the ultimate defeat of the enemies of civilisation. Germany's promises to her are amusing; it is so easy to give away what does not belong to one. She has a bitter lesson in front of her. If her own sense did not tell her that Germany meant to use her as a means for bringing in Roumania and Greece on the side of the Allies, it is no one's fault but her own. The Allies have known for twelve months (and America, Holland and the Scandinavian countries for nearly half that time) that the destructive ape in the German temperament years to set all Europe, all the world in fact, a-fighting and a-killing; more so than ever since she abandoned the hope of winning in the struggle. The next best thing, in the eyes of this debased and vanity-mad people, to dominating the whole world is ruining it. Unluckily for German aspirations, the world refuses to be ruined; on the contrary it is taking some very practical steps towards caging the irresponsible animals whose ambition has assumed so eccentric and morbid a form. And, by the way, while the Germans are using the Bulgarian railways, what will the Allies be doing? When their guns and aeroplanes have had half an hour's fun with the railways we would not give much for the enemy's chances of using Bulgarian territory as a means of conveying supplies south-eastwards.

More Successes for the Allies. There was some talk of bringing Hungarian troops away from the Eastern front to partake in an attack on Servia. To the Russian mind, with its proverbial sense of humour, this magnificent piece of strategy must be just convulsing. The Austro-Germans have spent millions of pounds and sacrificed millions of lives to establish a foothold in Russia, and now, at a moment when already that foothold is more than in jeopardy, they are talking of reducing the forces that they have there. What can Russia with her two or three million spare men ready to take the field, do but laugh? And not so long ago the enemy was shifting batches of men from here over to the Western front! Certainly the Germans will want as many troops in Flanders as they can get; for, even by their own showing, the French are dealing out justice with a very heavy hand round about there. How much longer is the game going to last? with some of them would probably

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 9, 1890.)

The Dollar.

October 9.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/8 1/2."

A Man of Promise.

October 8.—"John Henry Hollander, who was at one time a reporter on the staff of the 'Hongkong Telegraph' (he went 'stone broke' in a big gamble in Banks with J. D. Woodford some years since and bolted to Guatemala, where he founded and edited a paper called the 'Star') has once more come out on the top. Hollander's rag was anti-government, and as he wouldn't listen to reason the President promptly turned him out of the country. That, however, is a dangerous experiment with one of Uncle Sam's citizens, and Mr. Secretary James G. Blaine put on the screw so firmly that the Guatemalan Government has consented to the exile's return. We wonder how much Hollander will get out of this smart business! There is an old account outstanding—but there, it's too long ago to think about now. Hollander was a smart fellow if he had only possessed a nicer discrimination as to the meaning of the terms mium and tum. At one time J. H. H. was acting editor of the 'Fookshoo Echo.'"

A Harbour Nuisance.

October 4.—"The water-rate who annoy captains so much by making their boats fast to incoming steamers do not call Mr. Wise's name blessed. They used to wax fat under the Robinsonian regime, as that worthy, but somewhat cautious, Magistrate usually wanted the steamer, and the sampan, and the knot that had been tied, and in some cases the harbour itself, produced in Court and awn—otherwise he wouldn't convict. Mr. Wise dealt differently with a batch of boarding-house runners this morning. They had climbed aboard the Sishan and were inviting coolies to come ashore and die of delight in their several palaces, and when the coolies were coy, the prisoners bashed them over the head. Mr. Wise made it five dollars each, within five seconds."

A Safe Theory.

October 4.—"A Chinese labourer fell into the water at Blackhead's godown, Kowloon, yesterday morning, whilst loading timber. As he has not been seen since it is theorised that something has happened to him."

On Current Fiction.

October 7.—"Out of 562 heroines in last year's novels 372 were blondes and only 190 brunettes. Six of them died of consumption, and eleven of other complaints of the chest, but on the whole they were a healthier lot than previous crops. Not one out of the whole 562 perished from lambago, gout, enlarged liver, glanders, drink, spontaneous combustion, dog-bite, or lightning; and all who were extinguished in the course of the story offered some profound observation on their deathbeds, barring one, who was finished off through a house falling on her and hadn't time to compose anything deep or interesting. Thirty-four disappeared mysteriously, but thirty of those left a note on the dressing-table which explained everything."

The Empress of India.

October 8.—"We understand that the new Canadian-Pacific liner Empress of India will make her trial trip on the 16th of this month."

A River Grievance.

October 9.—"That Heaven-sent barrier again! When will the Viceroy of Canton have the good sense to remove that useless relic of the Franco-Chinese fiasco by having the sticks, stones, and debris, piled up as a barrier in the Canton river, removed once and for all? It is a constant source of annoyance to foreign steamers, and native craft as well. Last night, as the steamship Powan was coming down from Canton, the officer of the watch sighted a fleet of junks coming towards the narrow channel in the barrier. If being manifest that a collision with some of them would probably

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the 'Hongkong Telegraph' for October 9th 1890. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$191 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$117 per share, sales.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$89 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$73 per cent. premium, sales.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$35 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$115 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company—27 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$48 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$171 per share sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$98 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$120 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$76 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$22 per share, sellers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$90 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Liquors Consolidations Ordinance.

The Regulations were made by the Governor in Council on October 7.

Intoxicating liquors subject to duty payable in this Colony sent as gifts to prisoners of war detained in this Colony shall be exempted from duty.

No liquors exempted under these Regulations shall be removed from the prisoners of war camp.

No liquors exempted under these Regulations shall be sold to any person whatsoever or supplied to any person other than to the prisoners of war detained in the prisoners of war camp.

result from an attempt to keep the ship on her course at full speed the engines were stopped, and in patience the high liner awaited the passage of her puny rivals through the gap. On they came under full sail and with a strong tide; first one, then two then a dozen or so, one after another many of them getting foul of the Powan in the narrow waters. One of them by some means got under the port "guard" of the steamer, and it took considerable time to clear her away. No damage was done to the Canton liner, fortunately, but the annoyance of really needless delay had to be borne, as is usual in such cases, with loss of time and more or less risk. This is not the first, but about the thousandth time that we have called attention to the officer of the watch sighted a fleet of junks coming towards the narrow channel in the barrier. If being manifest that a collision with some of them would probably

RECREATION GROUND ORDINANCE.

Amendment of the Regulations.
The following amendment of the Regulations was made by the Governor-in-Council on October 7, 1915.

The following Schedule is substituted for all Schedules previously published and shall be deemed to be the Schedule referred to in Regulation 4 of the above-mentioned Regulations:—

The various areas on the Queen's Recreation Ground are allotted as follows:—

Area A, Polo Club, for Polo, every week-day, except Wednesday.

Area B, Hongkong Chinese Recreation Club, for Cricket, Tennis and Football, every day except Tuesday.

Area C, Lusitano Recreation Club, for Football, Tuesday and Friday of each week and Saturday other than the 3rd Saturday of each month.

Area D, Government and Grant Schools, for Football, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, for Football, Thursday of each week.

Area E, Moslem Recreation Club, for Football alternate Mondays, commencing Monday, October 11, 1915.

Area F, Confucian Society Football Club, for Football alternate Mondays, commencing Monday, October 18, 1915.

Area G, Government and Grant Schools, Tennis and Cricket, every week-day.

Note:—A, etc., refer to the plan deposited in the Public Works Department.

The various areas on the Wong-Nei-Chong Recreation Ground, are allotted as follows:

Area A, Onigangower Cricket Club, for Cricket, every week-day.

Area B, Hickey Club, for Hockey, Tuesday and Thursday, for Football, Friday.

Area C, Y.M.C.A., for Football and Hockey, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Area D, Civil Service Cricket Club, for Cricket, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Area E, Moslem Recreation Club, for Cricket, Sunday.

Area F, Police Cricket Club, for Cricket and other Games, every week-day until further notice.

Area G, Hongkong Football Club, for Football, every week-day.

Area H, Hongkong University Union, for Hockey alternate Wednesdays, commencing Wednesday, October 13, 1915.

Area I, Army and Navy for Football, every week-day.

Area J, Army and Navy for Hockey, every week-day except alternate Wednesdays commencing Wednesday, October 13, 1915.

Area K, Hongkong University Union for alternate Wednesdays commencing Wednesday, October 13, 1915.

Area L, Army and Navy for Football, every Friday.

Area M, The Royal Hongkong Golf Club, for Golf, every day.

Note:—A, etc., refer to the plan deposited with the Custodian. A priority of right is reserved to the Naval and Military Authorities to use the whole of the said portions of the Recreation Ground for Naval and Military Exercises on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in each week up to 1 o'clock p.m. when required.

The areas on the King's Park Recreation Ground, are allotted as follows:—

Area A, Kowloon Bowling Green Club, for Lawn Bowls, every day.

Area B, Kowloon Cricket Club, for Cricket and Tennis, every week-day.

Area C, Yau-mai School, for Playground, every week-day.

Area D, United Services Recreation Club, for Golf, every day.

Note:—A, etc., refer to the plan deposited in the Office of the Director of Public Works.

SCOTTISH WOMENS HOSPITALS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

Fund for Hongkong Scottish Women's Beds.

We are informed by Miss Sloane that the total of the third subscription list published last night should read total £15, (\$170) \$584 making a total of \$734. Already acknowledged £30, sterling, \$1137, making a grand total of £30, sterling and \$1871.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

It is notified in the Gazette that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for supply of Winter Uniform for Boatmen and Seamen of Harbour Department" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Friday, October 15, 1915, for the supply of the above mentioned uniform for this Department. Samples of Uniform may be seen, and form of tender obtained at this Office.

Sanitary Department. Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the Construction of Sewerage, Shaukiwan, etc." will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for the removal of animal manure and nightsoil from the villages of Shaukiwan, &c., in accordance with the conditions of contract, copy of which may be obtained at the office of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board. The contract will be for a period of three years from the 1st January, 1916.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for erection of Steel Pier," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Wednesday, October 20, 1915, for the erection of a Steel Pier at the Re-pairing and Coasting Yard for Government Launches at Yau-mai. For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RUSSIANS TONGUE CUT OUT.

Atrocious act Committed by Germans.

Petrograd, August 28 (via Stockholm).

Among several further instances of atrocities committed by the Germans, and brought to the notice of the committee appointed to inquire into allegations of German atrocities, are some remarkable reports submitted by the Procurator of the Kharkov Assize Court in protocols containing evidence delivered under oath.

One of the worst cases is that of a man named Matvei Puskakoff, who states that he was stopped by two strangers in civilian clothes, who addressed him in broken Russian, asking questions about the Russian troops.

Puskakoff refused to give the desired information, and one of the men thereupon drew a revolver and threatened him with instant death if he continued to refuse to answer their questions. The unfortunate man eventually admitted that, so far as he knew, the militia were not fighting. "We have plenty of troops," he said, "but I don't know where they are."

Again the men threatened to kill him if he persisted in withholding information. They asked him whether he was married, and to this he replied in the affirmative, saying he had a wife and four children. "Then we will only cut out your tongue," said one of the Germans.

The wretched man was seized by the throat by one of the men whilst the other cut away his tongue. He lost consciousness, and when he recovered his senses he found himself bound to a tree, from which after a time he succeeded in loosening himself. He was too weak to walk, but after a rest he managed to make his way to the Russian lines, where by means of writing and gestures he related his horrible story.

THE FRENCH CONVENT BAZAAR.

The Rev. Mother Superior of St. Paul's Institution desires to thank Lady May for performing the function of the opening ceremony so gracefully, and for the great interest her Ladyship takes in all the work of the convent. She wishes also to thank all those who so kindly patronized the bazaar, the receipts of which amounted to \$2219 00. She further wishes to thank all the ladies who held the stalls for their kind assistance, also the Commodore for loan of flags and kind help given with the decorations. Mrs. Landale and Mrs. Tutcher for plants; the Dairy Farm for milk; the Alexandra Cafe, Messrs. Watkins for sweets, Mr. Thornhill for lemonade, the Cafe Wiseman for cakes, Mr. Lane Crawford for providing coffee. She wishes also to thank the newspapers for advertising the bazaar and the S. C. M. Post for printing the names of the stall-holders. Thanks are due also to Mr. Stodart Kennedy who kindly allowed to advertise in the trams. The Rev. Mother is grateful to all those who contributed in any way to the success of the Bazaar. The sale of the remainder of the work continues at the New Convent at Causeway Bay.

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

During September.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended September 30, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$8,027,002	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.	22,316,333	15,500,000
Merchants Bank of India, Ltd.	1,369,380	850,000

Totals \$29,712,715 21,350,000

Selling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$185,000.

Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.

Return of Samples Examined.

The following is a return of samples examined under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1896," for the quarter ended September 30 1915.

Milk, number of samples 10, number found genuine 10; Port, number of samples 4, number found genuine 4; Sherry, number of samples 2, number found genuine 2; Gin, number of samples 2, number found genuine 2.

IMPRESSIONS OF A NEUTRAL.

Germany is Rushing Towards Disaster.

Paris, August 30.—The *Matin* publishes under the signature of M. Garat, member of the French Chamber, a long article giving the experiences of a neutral who has just returned from a visit to Berlin. Summing up his impressions, the writer says:—

"My considered opinion is that Germany is rushing towards disaster. Certainly she is not yet at the end of her effort but an impartial spectator cannot help noticing signs of exhaustion. In Germany one sees traces of wear and tear and weariness which are not found in France."

"Let France hold out to the end; let her resist all suggestions of peace; let her continue to fight with the marvellous valour which has excited the admiration even of her enemies; let her hold out a little while longer against the German pressure, which every day becomes weaker, and she will crush Germany, which seems to me to be fast approaching that supreme point of her power which precedes a collapse."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR GEORGE BARNES.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.") London, Received October 8.

The President of the Board of Trade announces that since Sir Hubert Smith has been serving as General Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, Sir George Barnes has been acting as Joint Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade and will continue to serve in this capacity, pending his departure for India in March next, to take charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE REPRESENTATION.

London, Received October 8. The Times correspondent in Wellington says that the President of the Board of Trade, Sir George Barnes, has been acting as Joint Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade and will continue to serve in this capacity, pending his departure for India in March next, to take charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

THE WHEAT PROSPECTS IN THE ARGENTINE.

London, Received October 8. The Times correspondent in Buenos Ayres says that the recent general rains completely changed the prospects of the wheat and linseed crops, which are now most favourable.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND AMERICA'S NEEDS.

London, Received October 8. According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington President Wilson, receiving members of the Naval Advisory Board, said the whole nation was convinced that it ought to be very adequately prepared not for war but for defence.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

London, Received October 8. Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt. The wedding will probably take place in December.

MEETING OF THE LICENSING BOARD.

Applications for 1915-16. Notice is given in the Gazette that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, November 3, 1915, at 2.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' licences, restaurant adjacent licences and hotel keepers' adjacent licences for the year 1915-1916 under the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

For forms of applications may be obtained at the Magistracy. All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before Monday, October 19, 1915, and must be accompanied by a deposit of four dollars.

Applicants for transfers or new licences, and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board. Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.



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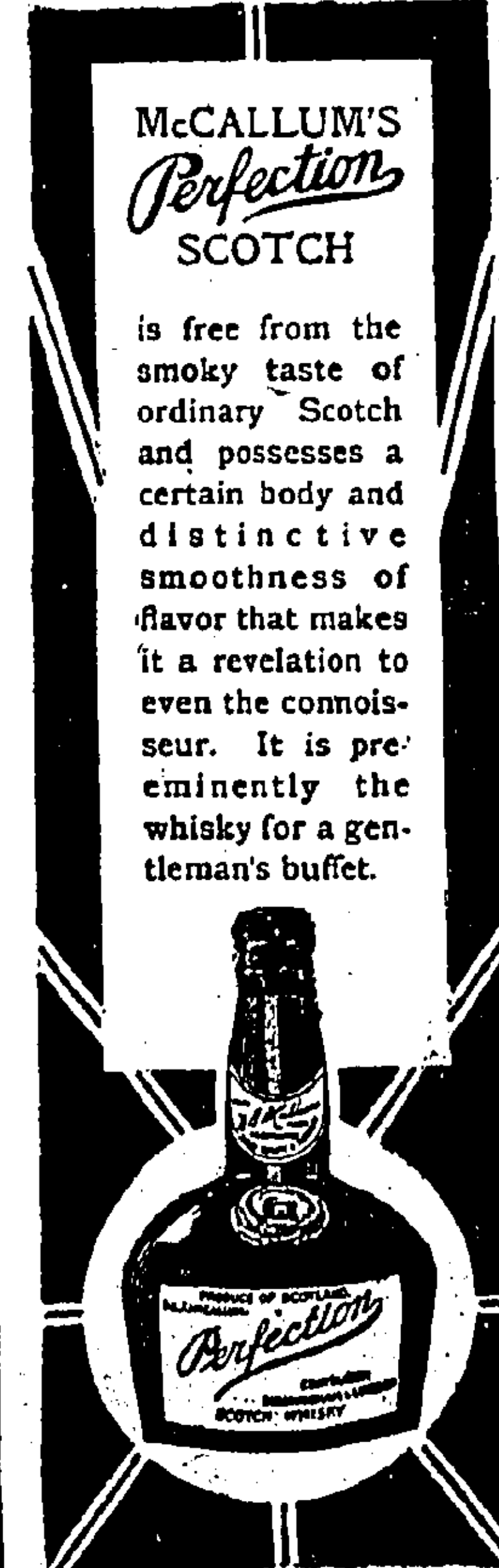
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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	15th Nov.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th October.

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,614, Capt. Kilpatrick, will be despatched as above on the 28th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 10th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	SKitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 18,000 S.Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa T. 21,000	THURS., 21st Oct., at noon. THURS., 4th Nov., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Oct., at noon. TUES., 2nd Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	SNikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000 SHitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	FRI., 15th Oct., at 4 p.m. TUES., 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fijita T. 12,000	MONDAY, 18th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kuwabara T. 12,500	MONDAY, 18th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Teuda T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	FRI., 15th Oct., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	SKatori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 12,500	MONDAY, 18th Oct.

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" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	\$20.13.0
" " " " Montreal	\$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	\$25.
" " " " 1st Return	\$37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single	\$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single	\$41.
" " 1st Return	\$72.	" " 1st Return	\$73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.	To Kobe 1st Return	\$135.
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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	10th Oct. at d'light
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	12th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	12th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	14th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI, & TIENTSIN	Huichow	19th Oct. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	19th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1915.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	in port	—	S'HAJ	9th Oct.
Tjibodas	in port	—	JAPAN	12th Oct.
Tjiluwong	JAPAN	6th Oct.	JAVA	8th Oct.
Tjitaroem	S'HAJ	10th Oct.	JAVA	12th Oct.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000	- 21 knots	Tuesday, 12th Oct., at noon.
Dairen Maru	8,000	- 15 knots	Monday, 1st November.
Persia	9,000	- 17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	- 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	- 21 knots	30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000	- 18 knots	14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

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Saiyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	—	17th Oct. "
Eastern	8th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenhams	29th Oct.	22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Maiching	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 8th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 12th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Freight.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report for the fortnight ended September 30, states:—Our home-ward freight market to Europe has continued fairly active during the past fortnight; there has been a fair demand for space for cereals and for certain ports on the continent the demand is greater than the supply, particularly for Marseilles and Genoa. The Hankow season is drawing to a close and it is not likely that any more boats will give direct loading this season. Across the Pacific the berth has been rather quiet, not so much that there is no business doing as that absence of shipping facilities, owing to the withdrawal of the Pacific mail steamers from the run, naturally tends to decrease the volume of trade that could otherwise be dealt in. Coastwise:—The past fortnight has been a quiet one on the coast but there is a firmer tone in the market at the close and rates are likely to harden with the approach of the autumn trade from the nothern ports. The Hongkong market is rather weak and rates are down for the time being but the fall is expected to be only temporary. For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo boats on this berth:—Marseilles London, Nora (October 3), Miyazaki Maru (October 3), Kiana Maru (October 17), London-Glasgow, City of Hankow (October 2), City of London (October 4), Merioneth-shire (October 12), Rheas (October 13), Genoa, London, Hull, Gleniffer (October 16). For New York via Suez and Panama:—The Manchester Castle is now loading on this berth and will sail via Panama on the 9th proximo.

Three New Ships Ordered.
The Harlan and Hollingsworth Corporation of Wilmington, Del., it was learned recently, have been awarded contracts for three steamships, representing an expenditure of about \$1,250,000. Two of the vessels just ordered from the Wilmington shipbuilding concern are for the Standard Oil Company and a third is to be a passenger boat for the Wilson Line, which is now operating boats between Philadelphia and Wilmington. The two tankers ordered for the Standard Oil company are to be duplicates of the three tankers for which contracts were recently awarded to Harlan and Hollingsworth by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum company of London. These vessels are tankers of 8,500 tons deadweight capacity, 425 feet long, 59 feet beam and 30 feet depth. It is understood that each of these vessels will cost approximately \$500,000. The boat to be constructed for the Wilson Line will be about 192 feet long, 32 feet beam and 11.8 feet draft. It is believed that this vessel will cost about \$250,000. More than \$100,000,000 worth of steamship contracts now are held by the shipbuilding companies on the Delaware River. The total tonnage is more than 70,000, and every yard is virtually filled to its capacity. One yard has all of its building capacity sold-out for two or three years and has contracts for vessels that will not be delivered before 1918. Recently a new shipbuilding company has been formed and bought out the old Rosch shipyard at Chester to meet the demand of shipowners who are clamouring for new vessels. In addition to the thirty or more vessels now ordered from Delaware River shipbuilders several more are expected. One of the shipbuilding companies now is believed to hold contracts for three vessels which have not been made public.

U.S. Not Ready for War.
Boston (Mass.), August 28. The Governors of the various States concluded their annual session here yesterday with an expression of opinion that the United States is not prepared for a military crisis. The Governors pledged themselves individually to canvass the Senators and Representatives to vote for big military appropriations.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pudon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

"THE OUTSKIRTS OF WAR LARGER".

THE DECISION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

HOW AFRICA WILL BE AFFECTED.

Writing in the *Sunday Chronicle*, Mr. John Briton says:

If we look at the war outside Europe, we see at once that it is a contest between land power and sea power. And it is comforting to note that sea power is gradually overhauling land power. Germany was well prepared and well provisioned at Kiao-Chau, but was doomed to defeat because she could not replenish her fortresses or relieve her garrison. The Islands of the Pacific fell one by one to Australia and Japan for the same reason.

But the real crucial test was Africa. Here Germany had taken a strong hold, and prepared considerable defences. Her African Empire was twice as large as her Empire in Europe. It included rich territories, large native populations, and was garrisoned by both German and native troops, well equipped with all the machinery of German warfare. Not long ago, several German aeroplanes were captured at a railroad in the Cameroons. Last autumn, German aeroplanes were flying over Cape Colony, and even circling round Cape Town.

In German South-West Africa there was a garrison roughly estimated at between eight and ten thousand men. As far back as 1908, there were at least two batteries of 6-inch guns in German South-West Africa, a friend informs me that when the war broke out the German strength in guns was 130 pieces, large and small.

The German Plan.

These were only the foundations. In South America there was a large population of German reservists. The German plan was to ship these reservists to the number of 20,000 from South America to German South-West Africa. That would have made an army of 30,000 men, which the Germans calculated would have been joined by ten or fifteen thousand Boer rebels in the Union of South Africa. The German scheme was that France should be attacked first, England being kept unobtrusively neutral. The German reservists from South America were to be brought across as quietly and gradually as possible, and when France was defeated, and the moment came to attack England, the invasion of the Union of South Africa was to be one of the principal diversions.

The German invading army was to raise the Republican flag and declare for a free South Africa under German protection, and it was calculated that at least one-half of the Dutch population would respond to the appeal. A dash to Kimberley, followed by an advance on the Rand, would have paralysed South Africa, would have stopped the gold supply to England, the Germans would have then pushed on to Lourenço Marques, and held the line from the Orange River to Delagoa Bay.

The Weak Spot.

The scheme was well thought out, but it rested on one weak spot; it calculated on the neutrality of England while France was being crushed, and there the plan came to shipwreck.

The Germans were left with, at the most, 10,000 troops in German South-West Africa, with their plan for a general rising in the Union, though well advanced, still incomplete. They had secured the neutrality of the Orange Free State leaders, ex-President Steyn, General Hertzog, and

General De Wet. As far back as 1907 I talked with ex-President Steyn upon this very subject. He had just returned from Germany, and been much impressed with what Germany was doing.

I pointed out Germany's weak point: she had not control of the sea. I pointed out also that when the struggle came, South Africa could not stand neutral, because it would be one of the chief prizes of the war if Germany won. It was for Africa to decide either to share in the hardships of a sea blockade or remain faithful to a power which could protect the overseas commerce on which it lived.

These arguments left the ex-president cold. As an Orange Free Stater he cared little, and perhaps knew little, about any source of South African wealth except agriculture, and he shared the belief of most old Boers that South Africa would be much better without any overseas trade at all.

Ex-President Steyn at that time was the true leader of the Orange Free Staters. Disabled by the loss of his health, he had given his mantle to a fanatic of the same brand, General Hertzog, and together they worked on the old Boer traditions of Africa for the Afrikaner. There was also a jealousy between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. In particular De Wet, the rough old guerrilla leader without any glimmerings of statesmanship, was jealous of the rise of influence of his own comrade-in-arms, General Botha.

The Transvaal was very different; its leaders, General Botha and General Smuts, were the reverse of fanatics. They were educated men—General Smuts highly educated. They were civilised; they had friends among the English, especially the English soldier, and they had no hostility for British influence as such. They were in control of South Africa, they had been given everything they had asked for, they had been honoured and treated, not as vanquished, but almost as victors, they were genuinely grateful to England, and had no desire to change.

The Dream of the Vierkleur. The German's threw in their lot with the Hertzog faction, and, finding it impossible to detach Botha and Smuts from the British interest, concentrated rather on separating the more doubtful of his followers. They secured General Beyer, and their intrigues had made even that fine old Boer, Delarey, so undecided that he seemed first on one side and then on the other. To such men, the dream of the Vierkleur again flying over an independent Protectorate was too strong to be resisted.

The rebellion was a very formidable movement backed by a very strong sentiment. There were, I suppose, about 12,000 rebels in the field, and if General Botha had made one mistake, there were many doubtful in Cape Colony who might have joined. As it was, by a series of swift and decisive combinations, General Smuts and General Botha quenched the fire before it had time to spread. The handling of this rebellion was as brilliant as the later achievement in the enemy's country.

The Germans in South Africa. The Germans, it should be remembered, are very strong in South Africa, not only in their own country, but throughout the

Union. They have vast holdings in Johannesburg, where they control several powerful groups of mines, their merchants are powerful in Cape Town and Delagoa Bay, there are storekeepers and wool and ostrich feather buyers along the whole of the back country, their missionaries are usually spies and secret service agents, and they have an unlimited amount of cash with which to corrupt the not incorruptible burcher.

No one knows, and no one will ever know, what General Botha and General Smuts had to face when they chose to stand by the British Empire. If they had decided for a veiled neutrality, they might have maintained their position with ease and even dignity. Enormous pressure was brought to bear on both of them to leave German South-West Africa alone and content themselves with an attitude of benevolence to the British cause. Old friends were cold, old comrades like Beyers deserted them, they were threatened on every hand by a rebellion which might destroy them, and which would certainly divide their people into two hostile camps, they were ill supplied with big guns and rifles, they had not one aeroplane, they knew that the conquest of German South-West Africa would be a most difficult business, and might end in disaster. And yet chose to stand firm by their oath and pursue the path of duty in face of every obstacle. The devotion of these two men is something which the British people ought to understand and appreciate, for it is no small thing.

"Nobody Loves Me." It is true, of course, that the Union Government had this advantage, that the Germans are not personally popular with the Dutch. The Boers do not easily forget, and one of the things they remembered was that the German Emperor had egged and beguiled them into the war with England and left them in the lurch in the hour of their sorest need. When Kruger went to Germany, a humble suppliant, he was turned from the Kaiser's doorstep, and it is commonly believed throughout South Africa, on what foundation I do not know, that the German Emperor gave Lord Roberts his victorious plan of campaign. If the Germans had behaved like gentlemen in the South African war they might not now have lost South Africa. As it is, their disappearance will be regretted by none.

The natives especially will rejoice, for the native hates the German. When the Germans went to Damaraland, the pastures of that vast country were occupied by several of the most barbarous tribes in the whole of Africa. The Hereros and the Damaras were cattle-raising people, their meat being sold in the butchers' shops in Cape Town. The Germans believed in the policy of the high hand with the native. They took from the natives their cattle and their cattle preserves. The white settlers thought nothing of shooting the men and ill-treating the women.

General von Trotha's proclamation of November 21 is characteristic. After accusing the Hereros of murder and outrage, the proclamation proceeded:—The Herero nation must now leave the country. If the people do it not I will compel them with the big tube; within the German frontier every Herero with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot. I will not take over any more women, and children, but I will either drive them back to your people or have them fired on. These are my words to the nation of the Hereros. The Great General of the Mighty Emperor, von Trotha.

Kafirs will not go into German territory, thus both their native and their imported labour was destroyed through the brutality which makes the German, with all his good qualities, detested throughout the world.

What of the Future? While the Boers have conquered German South-West Africa, things have not gone quite so well in British East Africa. But in the end, if our blockade is maintained, the Germans must be defeated, and the whole of the vast country from Lake Nyassa to Victoria Nyanza, from Lake Tanganyika to the sea, will fall into our hands. In the Cameroons we have made more progress, thanks to our brave Nigerian troops, and there also, if we persevere, we must in the end conquer.

But what is to be done with these places after the war? Germany has used these territories as a base to attack the British Empire in Africa; her whole idea is to make Africa German; for years she has intrigued to secure the Belgian Congo, and on the very eve of war she had negotiated with our Foreign Office an arrangement by which the East to West route across tropical Africa would have passed under German control. German East Africa cuts the British Cape to Cairo line in two, and this East and West route would have diverted most of its traffic to Dar-es-Salaam. The natives hate the Germans, the Boers in British colonies dislike them no less as neighbours, the Germans hate England. Why, in the name of common sense and equity, should we now think of giving any of these territories back to Germany after the war?

Yet I predict, when peace negotiations begin, we shall find many of our little England friends pleading for a settlement which will give Germany what they call "room for expansion" at the cost of British interests. It is for the British public to be vigilant and to see that this great betrayal shall never take place.

THE TYRANNY OF THE "TAG"

AN EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE DAY.

By Austin Harrison.

It has long been remarked that people in this country are more and more influenced and then ruled by the "tag," or headline. We may justify it on the ground of the pace of modern civilisation, and so the necessity of immediate facts and rapid assimilation. On the other hand, the headline naturally leads to sensation and all the time more concentrated essence of facts and a more sensational framework which, it requires no difficulty to see does not make either for calm reflection or accurate judgment.

Let me give an example of what I mean. We had three great examples of this philosophy of the headline when war broke out, and we have suffered from them ever since. One was "Business as Usual," a second was "K's Army," instead of the King's Army; the third was "No Prussianism."

All were true—at the time—and useful. It was right to cry "Business as Usual" last August, because things looked panicky, and at that crisis neither the stagnation of trench warfare nor the checking of the German onrush were foreseen. Unfortunately, it stuck and still sticks. The cry has enormously hindered recruiting, the nation from grasping the magnitude of the task before it; hindered in a real measure the national appreciation of its responsibilities.

The "K's Army" cry unquestionably is largely responsible for our continuance of the voluntary or casual principle—the most wasteful, expensive, unfair, and unwise in time of war.

And the third, "No Prussianism," or the idea that everything German is wrong, brutal, bestial, unhealthy, and rotten, has largely been the cause of our muddle and delay in organising our resources because our system seemed so much the better, whereas it is no system at all, and the reason why we have not co-operated in a grand offensive in July is—owing to our lack of system.

The Hatred of Militarism.

This tag, right in an aspect, is wrong utterly in another, and seems to me to be one of our greatest dangers. The people have been taught to believe that we are fighting for some abstract code of honour, an ideal, a state of perfection, and not for power, which really is the case. They have been told that Prussianism stands for all that is base, vile, and wicked, and that since Prussianism means system, education, organisation, government, firmness, and intelligent application, therefore all these things are bad, and must never again be sanctioned.

This is the result of the tag. I don't say business men think such twaddle, but the people have told this—chiefly for martial purposes to spur them on to action—and it is the people who rule in England, having the numbers and the vote.

These people do not pause to think that in war the enemy is always reviled, stripped of all virtues, denounced, anathematised, saddled with all the vices on the earth. It does not occur to Robinson that passion is the philosophy of war, and that passion is a poor philosopher.

Smith says to himself: "This accursed Prussianism must be destroyed, because our system is the better." He forgets that France and Russia are fighting on precisely the same military system, and that if they did not have it they would months ago have been destroyed, and we would to-day be fighting Germany for our very existence.

The Wrong Tags. It is an absolute fact that some M. P.'s openly say, "Sooner than militarism, let us be beaten." These extraordinary beings seem to regard what they call militarism as a monster bazaar or vulture with a million talons clawing into the souls of the people, a strange, carnivorous beast that sucks up the blood and spirit of men. Their papers gravely write in the same sense. Our principles, they say, defeat is preferable to national service; and what they mean is that Prussianism is such a terrible imposition that "twere better to muddle along under German satrapy."

Now there can be no question whatever that had our rulers last August understood war and had realised what we were in for, and, so realising, had proclaimed the tag, "Nothing as usual; all in; national duty, unity, organisation, and effort," we should never have had a munition scandal, and should not have found ourselves to-day beginning to think of a National Register.

But our tags rang in the opposite sense. National effort never occurred to our peace pundits. Join, if you like, we cried; no change; our amateurishness is far better than Prussian system, and so on.

No wonder miners still strike. No wonder some 2,000,000 unmarried men still shirk. No wonder we drifted into muddle after muddle. The tags bade us drift and muddle and carry on anyhow, whereas the essential need was to systematise our life and make a clean sweep of all our party political contraptions which were not conceived for waging a world war, and cannot be adapted to that purpose.

For the last ten years our politics have been one long procession of tags. To-day men speak in rapture of the voluntary principle because in peace it suited; they do not consider whether it is the best system in war. Compulsion is an unpopular tag. Militarism we now associate with Prussia, though it has nothing to do with the question. For the question for us is not what Prussia is, but what we are, owing to our unpreparedness, as opposed to Prussia; whether, that is our striking force is sufficient as it is or requires strengthening; and, if the latter, whether we had not better get to work and attain to the strength required.

Political Blarney. But for the tags about Prussianism, about the Voluntary principle, about the Liberal Idea, about Business as Usual, about "What does your best girl think about you?"—it is difficult to believe that large bodies of men in the twelfth month of the war would organise and strike for Germany.

We know that these men are courageous enough, virile, at heart profoundly British. If they strike, it is because they are living up to their tags, to their peace affirmations. They have never thought about war, they do not know what it means, they are not told. Their leaders go on with the old cries—Labour and Capital—oblivious to country, to the war outside the country.

And the Government, too, is equally hide-bound, because, it too, lives on tags. You cannot expect the men who govern by consent or the vote suddenly to turn round and explain that the old lax ways won't do; the old methods are not adequate; the old go-as-you-please system is no system; the old political blarney is no good in war time. They are enmeshed in their own tags and false Gods. They fear them, but they cannot free themselves from their words, their protestations, their premises, their falsities.

The French to-day are staggered by our refusal to fight, arm, organise, and create nationally. They cannot understand that miners strike, that men think of interest, principle, idea, and theory when all is at stake, when the very continuity of British hangs in the balance.

French Patriotism.

In ordinary times their politics are far fiercer than ours. Their Socialism is a great State force. Religion also plays a bitter part in public life. Yet in France to-day there is a wonderful unity. Editors met months ago and agreed to agree—on all points—no meet or speak to one another. Politicians have agreed to agree. Socialists, Syndicalists, Apaches, Catholics, Protestants, Imperialists—all are one spirit, one energy. Not a man hesitates about the duty of service; or the right of France to command it.

A beautiful patriotism unites the French, galvanising them into unprecedented accord and determination. Only one thing they know—the enemy. Yet here we argue, dispute, strike, muddle, theorise, and temporise as if we had years before us, as if there was no need of national effort or any danger in delay.

Our Patriotism thus is individual; it is not national.

When the No-Conscription Fellowship Brigade write pamphlets to denounce war, they proclaim a mere tag, for in times of action thought of an abstract kind has no reason because no power. Many of these men don't want us to lose the war. But they never think of that. All the time their principle is the thing. Yet in reality they are as absurd in time of war as a soldier shooting on a golf course would be in times of peace.

The "Tag" About Pessimism. Some months ago the Germans started the hare of starvation.

They did it deliberately, to secure American sympathy and justify their submarine piracy. When I pointed this out at the time—knowing the wiles of Tirpitz—a man wrote to say I was a pessimist. Another tag. A pessimist. We call a pessimist any man who does not say what we want to believe. Men in London are now doctored as pessimists and optimists, though the only reason I can discover for either appellation is that those who supply treacle are preferred to those who supply wisdom.

Both attitudes are wrong. In war we want neither foolish arrogance nor depression; we want facts. We need sane counsel, wise prognostication, intelligent, i.e., constructive criticism. The silly victory-shouter does quite as much harm as the moaner. Nothing is so foolish as to underestimate the foe. In a country of voluntary effort nothing is more dangerous.

What we need to-day is to get rid of our tags and look resolutely upon the facts, as they are, and not as we may fancy them. Had we done so, we should have been far more ready to day to deal the Germans the necessary decisive blows.

And we have to get deal them. The way to do that is not by dopping ourselves with self-made nostrums, but by realising where we are deficient and remedying without delay our deficiencies. There is no tag for that. The German word, *Tag or Day*, is upon us. Since we intend it to be *Our Day*, the best thing we can do is to drop our disintegrating individualism for the uniform of unity, and national comprehension.

CHANCELLOR AND GERMAN ADMIRALTY.

New York, August 29. Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, the Berlin correspondent of the *United Press*, telegraphs:—

The Berlin Foreign Office is unalterably opposed to submarine activity such as evidenced by the Arabic affair and it was on the initiative of this Government Department that immediate steps were taken with Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador. The nature of these negotiations is still unknown to the German public.

It is stated on the highest authority that Herr von Jagow, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Imperial Chancellor, are unanimous in their anxiety to settle the American difficulties once and for all, and to retain the friendship of the United States in any event.

The Kaiser is expected to approve the course of the Imperial Chancellor, in spite of the open opposition to any disavowal of submarine activities which constantly emanates from the German Admiralty.

The Chancellor is extremely desirous of placing Germany on record as an observer of International Law as regards sea warfare, and in this case will win his demand that submarines in future shall thoroughly warn enemy ships before firing their torpedoes or shells.

There is considerable discussion in official circles as to whether the Chancellor's step creates a precedent, but it is agreed that it will probably close all complications with America, including the Lusitania case, which remained unsettled following President Wilson's last Note to Germany.

Thus, the correspondent concludes, "if the United States approve the present attitude of the Chancellor, this step will aid in clearing the entire situation, and will materially strengthen the policy of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and Herr von Jagow, which is a deep desire for peace with America." — *Exchange Telegraph Company.*

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Dairy Farm Company Limited.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Dairy Farm Company Limited, was held at the offices of the Company at 12.30 p.m. to-day. Mr. W. S. Brown presided and those present were Mr. J. Scott Harston (Director), Sir P. A. Chav, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. H. P. Smith, H. W. Page, G. W. Sewell, Chou Tong, M. Maun (Secretary), and A. Stevenson (Acting Manager).

The Chairman:—It is past half-past twelve I will now call upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary then read the notice convening the meeting and the Auditor's report.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I will adopt the usual course and take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. The year under review has seen the withdrawal of a large number of regular liners using Hongkong as a port of call and this with the reduction of the garrison here has caused a large falling off in the demand for meat and dairy produce. Your directors, however are pleased to be able to lay before you results which should be considered eminently satisfactory when the various causes, that have gone to interfere with our normal and regular trade, are taken into consideration. It is proposed with your approval to write off on account of bad debts and depreciation \$18,987.70, to pay a dividend of \$1.25 per share amounting to \$50,000—; to transfer to a fund and typhoid insurance fund \$4,000—and to carry forward \$1,315.92. During the year about \$35,000—has been expended on additions to our herd, over \$31,000—on buildings and property to accommodate our increased stock, and about \$8,000—on extra machinery and dairy appliances and the shareholders can justly feel proud of their very up-to-date dairy farms, and butchery, which we consider are the best in the Far East. No expense is spared to supply the Colony with clean and wholesome milk and other dairy produce, and our customers have had the benefit of all the improvements without paying more for the advantages thus offered. The cost of all food stuffs, dairy utensils and appliances have advanced in price, but your directors have not considered it advisable to increase the price of our milk which has remained unaltered for over 12 years.

The usual practice of debiting profit and loss account with all repairs and improvements to property and buildings has been adhered to and I feel sure this will meet with your approval. I should like to draw your attention to the item of \$7,348.54 appearing under loss on subsidiary coins. This loss which constitutes a record for this Company is due in a measure to the fact that the Colony's silver dollars have been for some time almost on a par with subsidiary coinage, the discount on the latter being at one time as high as 18 per cent.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen the adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater. The proposal is now before the meeting and I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

OVERHEARD ON THE PEAK TRAM.

Dramatic Personae:—

Private Jones of the Salopian Infantry.

Muhammed Bakh of the Sanitary Department.

Inspector MacHinnley of the Sanitary Department.

P. O. Smith of the local constabulary.

Muhammed Bakh: (turning to Private Jones) "Where are you going this afternoon?"

Private Jones: (nonchalantly) "I'm going to tea with Governor."

M. B.: (unmoved) "You'll see me there."

Private J.: "What are you going for?"

M. B.: "To see that none of these Salopians nick anything."

Private J.: (slowly) "You'll have to look snippy." (pause)

Inspector MacHinnley: "No bear."

Private J.: "So I hear."

P. O. Smith: (waking up) "What no bear? Then I shan't be there."

M. B.: (to Private Jones) "Are you got a band?"

Private J.: "Yes, or an apology for one."

M. B.: "Are you takin' it up this afternoon?"

Private J.: "No."

P. O. S.: (waking up again) "What! No bear, and no band! It ain't a bit!" (pause)

M. B.: "Plenty of cunks, I hear."

Private J.: "So they tell me." (silence)

Inspector M. H.: "Five hundred dollars."

Private J.: "What? For this?" (Pause) "Ayaaw-I 'ears 'e's got it!" (All relapse into silence.)

German Aeroplanes that Ran from a Russian.

Petrograd, August 30.—To the north of Volja: a Russian aeroplane was attacked by three German Albatrosses, one of which was brought down by the machine-gun fire, while the other two fled.

Mr. Sewell:—Is it proposed to make any further provision for the loss upon subsidiary coin having regard to the practice adopted by Wiseman's? They refuse to take more than one silver dollar.

The Chairman:—In reply to Mr. Sewell's question, we are taking all the precautions we can. There being no further questions I will ask the shareholders to signify in the usual manner. Those for—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring directors.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim:—I beg to propose re-election of the retiring directors, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. J. Scott Harston.

Mr. H. Percy Smith:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. J. Scott Harston as directors has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Shellim and seconded by Mr. Smith. Those in favour—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the election of an auditor.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to propose the election of Mr. Percy Smith as auditor at the same consideration as heretofore.

The Hon. Mr. Shellim:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The election of Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor at a remuneration of \$250 per annum has been proposed by Sir Paul Chater and seconded by Mr. Shellim. Those in favour please signify in the usual manner—against—carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready on Tuesday.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDING OF THE ALLIES AT SALONICA.

October 8, 1.40 a.m. The Salonica correspondent of the *Milan Secolo* describing the landing of the Allies, says: Great transatlantic liners followed by smaller transports with material, escorted by destroyers, entered the harbour at eight o'clock in the morning, while warships guarded the entrance. The landing began at nine o'clock, and Greek gendarmes kept order, among those waiting on the quay were a Greek colonel, two French colonels and two Serbian staff officers. Anchored opposite the quay were Greek transports with mobilized troops from Piraeus.

When the first French detachment landed, the French Minister, at Athens, welcomed them with a cordial message. The first gun was landed at half past nine. Soldiers in companies, preceded by drummers and trumpeters, marched to a camp which had already been prepared by the inhabitants. Silent and interested spectators admiring the splendid equipment of four English staff officers, awaited the troops in camp. The English are encamped on the higher ground and the French on the lower. The transports are loaded with many batteries of seventy-fives, quickfitters, munitions and horses. The streets of Salonica are most lively, Anglo-French officers and men mixing with the Greek soldiery.

GERMANS CLAIM THE CAPTURE OF SOUTHWEST BELGRADE.

October 8, 6.15 p.m. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Berlin communiqué says that the crossing of the Drina, Save and the Danube is favourably proceeding. We have captured southwest Belgrade, 296 men and two machine guns; we also took three guns opposite Rama.

THE ALLIES' REPRESENTATIVES HAVE LEFT SOFIA.

October 9, 12.20 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says that the Allies' representatives left Sofia last night. Representatives of the King and of the Government bade them farewell at the station.

THE RUSSIANS.

700,000 GERMANS EMPLOYED IN THE CAPTURE OF DWINSK.

October 8, 1.40 p.m. It is estimated in Petrograd that the Germans are employing seven hundred thousand men in the capture of the town of Dwinsk and the Dvina line.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ENEMY CONCENTRATING RESERVES ON CHAMPAGNE.

October 8, 1.40 p.m. A telegram from Paris says that the French are now less than two miles from the important Chalons-Bazancourt railway. There is a welcome indication that the enemy is concentrating his reserves on the Champagne front, or at two points, the first of which menaced the whole of the line. Meanwhile it is pointed out that there is furious cannonading on the Rons, Lassigny and Compiègne sector, which is the angle of the great line from the Sea to the Vosges and that between the Meuse and Moselle, which conveys to the Germans a message of serious import.

A CEASELESS CANNONADING IN FRANCE.

October 8, 8.15 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that there is a ceaseless cannonading in the Aisne and Champagne regions, also in Rons, Troy, Le Val, in Argonne and on the Heights of the Meuse. There is also lively fighting in the communication trenches eastward of the Tahure Hill.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Transfer:

Corps Orders is used to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:— Pte. J. Johnson from H.K.V.R. to Engineer—Company No. 1917

Parades:

Parades for Monday, 11th instant Nil.

Parades for Tuesday, 12th instant:—

5.15 p.m. The following recruits:—Gunnery J. V. Braga (No. 1 Section Art. Batty) and H. McE. McTavish (No. 2 Section Art. Batty). Private F. E. Ranger, W. P. O. Trafford (Scouts Co.) and N. S. Jacobs (Signalling Section). Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Uniform (Drill Order) to be worn. Service R. fees to be carried. Corp. Grimes R. E. will attend.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section and those detailed for Musketry Instruction at Kennedy Road Range)—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby and Sergt. Ramsey.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Art. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Co. (including N. O. Co. and men in Belchers Section)—Inspection of arms, ammunition and equipment on Tuesday, 12th inst. and Parade at Headquarters in light marching order, i.e., tunic, shorts and puttees, helmet, rifle, bandolier, waterbottle, haversack, belt and sidearms, 4 pouches and 150 rounds ammunition. Every member of these units, except men specially excused, must attend this parade.

5.37 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Skirmishing on Cricket ground.

5.30 p.m. Civil Service Company—Lecture at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Company—Company drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket ground.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Detail:

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until 18th instant Centre Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Wright.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night Scouts Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.

On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Stewart.

On duty 11th instant Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Hutchinson.

On duty 12th instant No. 2 Section Art. Batty.

Officer on duty Capt. W. M. Scott.

Orderly Sergeant until 18th instant Sergt. Schnepel.

FIRE ON THE INDRAWADI

Ship Well-known in Hong-kong held up at Colombo.

News has been received in the Colony that the s.s. Indrawadi which left Hongkong on August 19 for New York, via Suez, was obliged to put in at Colombo, on September 18, on account of an outbreak of fire in the forepart of Number 2, 'twendeck hold.

The fire was extinguished on the following day and the discharge of cargo from holds 1 and 2 was immediately proceeded with, in order that the extent of the damage might be ascertained.

The Indrawadi one of the ships of the well-known Indra Line of Liverpool, was a steel screw steamer of 5,194 tons, built in 1902 by Messrs. C. Connell and Co. at Glasgow.

H.K.C.C. DOUBLE3 HANDICAP.

Interesting Final last Evening.

Last evening considerable interest was displayed in the final of the Hongkong Cricket Club's Handicap Doubles in which Vivash and Abraham, who owed 3/6 beat Miskin and St. Amory owe 4/6.

The win was something in the nature of a surprise considering the first game in which the former pair failed to show anything like good form. Miskin and St. Amory took the first set with some very good play, probably all the more emphasised by reason of the fact that their opponents failed to get into their stride, though the volleying of the former pair was particularly deadly.

In the second set Vivash and his partner certainly showed an improvement on opening by taking two games right off, losing the third and then carrying the game clean out of their opponents' hands with some remarkably fine playing, profiting by those flashes of misapprehension between the men on the other side of the net and putting in some consistently good work. The score then stood at one set each.

Abraham and Vivash took the first three games in the third and last set and then Miskin and St. Amory had a look in though their short recovery was not sufficient to rob their opponents of their lead which they maintained at 4/3, after some real stiff fighting Vivash and Abraham took the next two games and won the match the score being 1-6, 6-1, 6-3.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades:

The parade of the 1st and 2nd Platoons of No. 2 Company, ordered for Monday, October 11, is postponed to Wednesday October 13 at 5.30 p.m.

Patrols:

For Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, all Patrols are as detailed in Orders of October 8-9.

(Patrols Central).

Tuesday October 12: 5.50 p.m. Sergeant Lammert (3) Cartwright (3) Martin (5) Pater (5) Bryan (8) and Butterfield (8).

8.50 p.m. Bowen-Rowlands (3) Reynolds (3) Arnold (5) Lindsay (5) Gibson (8) and Eastace (8) Inspector Wilden will visit.

Note:

Patrol men are required to supervise all regular Indian and Chinese Constables on duty on their Sections. For this purpose one patrol man must frequently traverse certain of the streets and alleys within his Section, meeting his companions at agreed points on the Section Boundary.

Overhaul of Rifles.

No. 3 Company. The 3rd Platoon will draw rifles, and the 4th Platoon will return rifles on Tuesday, October 12, at 5.30 p.m.

No. 2 Company. The 3rd Platoon will draw rifles at 5.30 p.m. and the 4th Platoon will return rifles at the conclusion of the parade on Wednesday, October 13.

Joined.

A. A. Tyte.

A. Fortcoming Marriage. A marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant Commander Sumerville Perigine Brownlaw Russell, R.N., fifth son of the late Captain Stuart Russell, Chief Constable, West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Mrs. Russell, Woodthorpe, Farncombe, and Essex. Frances Kelly, elder daughter of Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

WAR ITEMS.

German General Hans Dress Exhibition.

The Hague, August 27.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that the general commanding the Dresden military area has just forbidden an exhibition of the latest fashion in ladies dresses.

The costumiers, it appears, were not able to prove that their autumn and winter models had originated in Germany, Austria, Hungary, or a neutral country.

Greece and the Allies.

Athens, August 30.—The newspapers comment favourably on the consent of the British Government relative to the transport of a large number of parcel post packages destined for the Greek markets, which have been held up at Salonica. It is considered that this is an indication of a more favourable attitude by the Entente towards Greek commerce.

Zinc Coins in Belgium.

Amsterdam, August 30.—German papers report from Brussels that the Governor-General has decreed that coins shall be minted in zinc in view of the scarcity of nickel coins. Pieces of five, ten, and twenty-five centimes will be coined, and there will be no obligation to accept more than five francs' worth of these coins. The new issue will bear the image of a lion surrounded by laurels with the inscription "Belgium" in French and Flemish.

Field-Marshal Von Bulow.

Amsterdam, August 31.—According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Field-Marshal von Bulow, who some time ago left the Western theatre of war owing to serious illness, has undergone a cure at Harsburg. His complete and speedy recovery is expected.

Canadian Minister's Home-coming.

Ottawa, August 30.—A public demonstration awaits Sir R. Borden and General Sir Sam Hughes upon their arrival in Montreal from England. It will not be of a political character, the movement having been inaugurated by representatives of the local Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the Labour Union, and the National societies. The Premier and the Minister of Militia will also be accorded a popular welcome in Ottawa.

Berlin Warned to Boll River Water.

Amsterdam, August 30.—Cholera appears to be spreading rapidly in Prussia, since some cases have already occurred near Berlin.

The Berlin Police President has warned the inhabitants to boil all drinking water, especially that taken from the rivers Oder and Spree.

Cases of cholera have been notified amongst other places, at Frankfurt-on-Oder, Potsdam and Liegnitz.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children—the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND the National Committee for Belgian Relief, and children in M. O. L. Homes whose fathers have been killed in action.

To be held in the Grounds of Government House by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor.

On SATURDAY, 30th October, From 2 to 6 p.m. Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Prices of admission Adults 30 c. Children 10 c. An Members and Associates free.

Come to see the "MERRIE MUMMERS" 5.30 p.m. Ticket \$1.00.

TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES, JIGS, SWEETS, TEA, BRAN-TUB, CHRISTMAS TREE.

No Chis Taken.

KONGKONG MAN
KILLED.

Lieut. Nigel Walker.

We have received the following information from Messrs. Gilman and Company with regard to Lieut. Nigel Walker (formerly in the firm's Hongkong office) who met his death at the front:—

Lieut. Col. D. MacCarthy Morrough, commanding the 8th Manchester Battalion, in a letter to the deceased's mother expressing deepest sympathy of the officers, writes: "I have only recently taken over the command of the Battalion, and I considered your son one of its most promising officers. It will, at least, be some consolation to you to know that he was buried by a party of our own men, and that a wooden cross, bearing his rank, name and regiment, mark the place where his body lies. Some barbed wire placed round it also ensures that the place will remain undisturbed."

The deceased was engaged to be married to Moira, the only child of Colonel McArthur, K.O.S.B., and Mrs. McArthur.

THE COLONY'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For July.

The following is the financial statement for the month of July, 1915.

Revenue and Expenditure.
Balance of Assets
and Liabilities on
30th July, 1915, \$2,573,813 51
Revenue from 1st
to 31st July, 1915, 1,038,916 94

Expenditure from
1st to 31st July
1915, 3,612,530 45

Balance, \$2,742,422 78
Assets and Liabilities on
July 31, 1915.

Deposits not available, \$1,405,417 28
House Service Account, 5,850 98
Postal Agencies, 23,059 37
Overdraft, Bank, 2,448,175 80

Total Liabilities, 3,882,512 43
Balance, 2,742,422 78

Total, \$6,624,935 21
ASSETS.

Subsidiary Coins, 965,131 57
Advances, 82,523 20
Imprest, 34,218 08
Crown Agents' Deposit, 781,395 35
Railway Construction, 4,224,752 97
Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.), 505,474 38
Crown Agents' Current Account, 31,012 23
Exchange, 428 53

Total, \$6,624,935 21

RUSSIA AND PEACE
TALK.

The Russian Legation at The Hague makes the following announcement:—

The newspaper the Tyd contains a letter from its correspondent at Cologne, republished by other newspapers, in which the probabilities of a Russian-German peace, followed by negotiations with the other Powers of the Entente, will be discussed. The writer sums up the reasons which make this peace desirable for Russia and for Germany and appears to him not improvable.

In the opinion of the Russian Legation, so far as these reasons affect Russia, no better answer can be given than to direct attention to the general enthusiastic effort to which expression has been given in Russia—in the legislative, administrative, military, and industrial domain, and in private social life throughout the whole land—to utilize in the way most suited to the attainment of the objects all sources of relief and necessary for the prosecution of the war and for ultimate victory.

THE DEVIL'S BIRTHDAY.

The New Festival of August 4
How to Celebrate It.

This day—August 4th—is the Devil's anniversary. It is Devil's Day: "The Day" to which the Germans used to drink—the day of slaughter and rapine; the day of blood and iron; the day of Might v. Right—the day of the Devil versus God. And in future years we must have a Devil's Day Badge—crossbones and skull, surmounting an iron cross. We have our Holy Days, and Saints' Days—and now we will have Unholy Days and Imp Days, with appropriate festivities. We will burn babies, in effigy; we will erect dummy cathedrals and then set them on fire; the boys shall wear Kaiser masks, and the little girls shall sell Iron Crosses (the proceeds to go to the Festival fund); and from all our public buildings and private houses shall float the German flag. After all, every dog has his day; why not every Devil? Give the Devil his due. Yes, let him state his own case; or, rather, propound his own gospel. Then we shall understand better the Demon with whom we are grappling—the Beast we have to slay. And we shall better know how appropriately to celebrate his birthday. So listen, please, to this.

The Devil Speaks.

Here is an official German document, published under the authority of the Kaiser and circulated amongst the Hun troops in the field. It is entitled "Fire," which we are blandly reminded is a thing many of us have played with as children. Fire is first a small flame, growing "into a devastating fury of heat. But there is also the fire of joy, of sacred enthusiasm." Then the document proceeds: "This year fires of joy shall flare throughout the length and breadth of Germany, for just one hundred years ago, our country's greatest son, Bismarck, was born. Let us celebrate the event in a manner deep far reaching and mighty." And what form, think you, is the celebration to take?

"Let every German, man or woman, young or old, find in his heart a pillar of fire—a fire of joy, of holiest enthusiasm. But let it be terrible, unfettered; let it carry horror and destruction! Call it hate! Let no one come to you with 'Love thine enemy!'" We commend that sentiment to Dr. Lyttelton and the Union of Democratic Control. But to proceed: "We have but one enemy—England! . . . Leave her to the apostles of peace, the 'No War' disciples. Our cousins that were! God punish England! May He punish her! This is the greeting that now passes when Germans meet. The fire of this righteous hate is all aglow! Feed the flame that burns in your souls. We have but one war- cry, 'God punish England!' His this to one another in the trenches, in the charge; hiss it as it were the sound of licking flames." That is the message to the German troops—but there are others.

"You German people at home, feed this fire of hate! You mothers, engrave this in the heart of the babe at your breast! You thousands of teachers, to whom millions of German children look up with eyes and hearts, teach hate! Unquenchable hate! You homes of German learning . . . tell the nation that this hate is not un-German—You guardians of the truth, feed this sacred hate! . . . Germany, Germany above all! Let it be inculcated in your children, and it will grow—from generation to generation. You fathers, proclaim it aloud. . . . the tolling peasant . . . birds of the forest. . . . German cliffs. . . . send it reverberating like the clanging of bells from tower to tower throughout the country side. 'Hate, hate, the accursed English, hate!' And there is more of it. Masters are to carry the word to their workshops; toilers with the axe and hammer and toilers at the plough are to repeat it—dwell on it—live on it. And the final passage, printed in large capital letters, is—'God punish England!'"

Now, if that is not the voice of the Devil, then the Devil never spoke. It is. It is considered

opinion and judgment of a Lost People—"possessed of the Devil"—a dangerous, a terrible Devil; and our task is to cast him out. Not for the sake of the vile body which he inhabits, but for the sake of Man—aye, for the sake of God.

The Devil's Disciple.

And can there be any doubt that the Kaiser is and has been during these past twelve months, the Devil's willing and doleful disciple? We were rather interested the other day in reading the report of an interview with our old friend A. P. Sinnett, the famous Theosophist—and the man who "sees things." After confirming the view we have so frequently expressed that "in the present struggle the enemy we are fighting on the physical plane is fortified by super-physical beings and forces representing the principle of Evil, ranged against beings and forces representing the principle of Good"—and that we may be confident of victory because the "Supreme Divine Power will not permit this world, with all the complicated scheme of evolution connected with it, to be wrecked in any such stupendous catastrophe as the evil powers are trying to bring about," Mr. Sinnett says: "The Kaiser is not fully guilty of the gigantic crimes he is outwardly responsible for. In him the evil forces have found a suitable physical medium."

That exactly expresses it. And now let us see how this "suitable medium" has performed his task. Verily, his master must be pleased with him!

The Kaiser's Presents.

He dreamt of nothing less than world dominion; he meant to make the whole earth subservient to his personal will—no man on this planet was to have a soul to call his own—and for this he sold himself, body and spirit, to the Devil. We all know the story of Faust, and William of Germany stands to day the living, moving example of that creation—having mortgaged himself to Hell—the deeds being formally signed and sealed on August 4th, 1914. This is no fancy figure of speech. History seems with records of temptation to mortals to sell themselves to the King of Evil. You remember that when Christ was taken up on to a high mountain and shown the kingdoms of the world, the Devil said: "All this will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." And the Devil has made just such a bargain with William the Accursed, who has accepted the awful bond. He wanted absolute power, and for power unlimited he was to pay a price that makes the brain reel and the heart sick. But this much must be said for William: so far as in him lay, he has fulfilled his part of the contract to the letter. Never since Hell first spawned devils has a human being walked the earth so leoparded with crimes, so foul with dishonour, so black with unmitigated baseness. Well may this be called the Devil's Birthday. On August 4th last year the Father of all Evil was born again in the Kaiser. Let us look at what he has to show his Satanic Master.

Reviled and Murdered Nuns. When William's hordes of pre-paid assassins swept across poor little Belgium into France, the order had gone forth that all things pure should be defiled. There were Convents which held women who had renounced the world—giving their lives up to holiness. They had foresworn all the joys of earth. No husband's strong protecting arm was to be their protection in time of trouble: never theirs to taste the joy of Love. No baby fingers would ever play amid their heart strings. They had given themselves as living sacrifices—pure and unspotted. William the Accursed sent his armed ruffians to their sacred home; the doors were battered down, and ribald soldiery tore from their affrighted, helpless guardians, virgin novices, too, and in the presence of their Holy Mothers dishonoured and violated them—then, in the bestiality, turning upon these dear women themselves before the eyes of girls who had just taken the veil. "No one—no place—was sacred. Nuns, who, shrieking to God's altar, claiming sanctuary, were torn down and shamed within the precincts of the Holy of Holies! And those who fought for their

chastity were strangled or stabbed! That is one of the stories which William the Damned has to lay before his Master for his birthday!

The Crucifix of Belgium! Here, too, his handiwork has been good! He has taken his assistants and butchered them by rifle-ball and bayonet for no crime at all. "Give them to the shambles!" he has cried; "that we may seek a way to power—though we wade knee-deep in the blood of innocence." Old men who had never done an ill thing in their simple lives were torn from the loving arms of their faithful wives and shot or stabbed—and when the poor women ran with agonised, streaming eyes to the Officers for pity, they were felled to the earth with felon blows and kicked, with German boots, to death. Peaceful village homes were set on fire at night; and when the little children ran from their beds they were tossed on Prussian bayonets, or bashed to pieces by the butts of German rifles. Girls of tender years, fleeing from the flames, were overtaken, dragged to the fields, and ravished; wives were torn from husbands' arms and shamed in their presence and that of their children—held back by William's lumps, who looked at their mad-ness. Well may the Devil be proud of the birthday!

The Homicide of Louvain.

At Louvain the Kaiser deliberately ordered the murder of men, women and children in order to "terrorise" the inhabitants; and if the Devil does not remember Louvain, he is indeed an ungrateful Master; for his disciple spared nothing in his marauding lust. Then he turned his gaze on the Cathedral of Rheims, shattering the choicest architectural gem the ages had bequeathed to us—beautiful in its majesty; the masterpiece of the greatest age that builders have known. But beauty and purity offend the Devil's eye—for beauty in terms of stone is prayer petrified; and prayer is hateful to him. Thus William brings this, too, as one of his choicest offerings.

Other Devilish Deeds.

When William threw his troops into Poland his order was, "Give the men to the shambles, but make the women and the girls mothers so that we Germanise Poland." And his Hunns have obeyed him!

But the Devil was not satisfied with all the old time horrors. He had a special pact with William that he should train and equip a band of scientific murderers to invent poisons to slaughter, by suffocation, brave men in the field. And he poured their poisonous fumes into the Russian ranks and did them to death in thousands by murder most foul, just as he had murdered gallant French and British soldiers by the same infamous means. In Africa, when battling against the noble Boers, he poisoned the wells from which the people drank.

His Work Upon the Deep. Then he built a great navy and manned it with assassins. He sank the Lusitania and sent women and children of a neutral nation to the depths of the sea, and gloried in the deed. He has butchered and destroyed on all the highways of the waters—always fighting like a craven cur beneath and never upon the waves. He has reduced sea warfare—once the pride of every martial race—to the level of piracy, plunder, and murder.

Then, too, is a feather in his cap! Commercial Chaos. Then, too, William the Unthinkable has been busy in the world of commerce—disorganising Trade and Industry, and spreading ruin in the land. All of which will assuredly count to him for true "righteousness" from the Devil's points of view—on this bloody anniversary. Shells have taken the place of ploughs—swords of spears—swords of scythes. The peaceful avocations of mankind have been interrupted that all its energies may be concentrated upon munitions of torture and death. And "Well done, William," will the Devil say.

Let Us Pray.

And now we, whose hands are clean, and whose consciences are clear, will to-day—August 4th, 1915—repair to London's grand cathedral and pray to the God of Battles—to the God of Right—to deliver the world from this

VOLUNTEER RESERVE
ORDERS.H.K.V.R. Orders by Major
William G. Cunningham H.K.V.R. State.

Prisoners of War Camp, and Gun Club Hill-Piquet.

The H.K.V.R. relieved the H.K.V.R. on Saturday, the 31st instant.

Next for Duty.

Prisoners of War Camp: Saturday 16th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Sunday 17th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Monday 18th inst. Sections 1 of C Co.

Tuesday 19th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Wednesday 20th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Thursday 21st inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Gun Club Hill: Saturday 16th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Sunday 17th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Monday 18th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Tuesday 19th inst. Section 1 and 2 of A Co.

Wednesday 20th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Thursday 21st inst. Section 1 of C Co.

Parades.

A. B. and C. Companies will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, the 15th instant. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

Recruits.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket ground on Wednesday the 13th instant and Thursday the 14th instant at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt. Major Bond. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

Class of Instruction.

A class of instruction will be held on the Cricket ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 12th instant under Sgt. Major Bond. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

Signallers.

Signallers intending to qualify will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday 12th instant and Thursday 14th instant.

Resignation.

Corpl. C. W. Brett B. Co. Sec. 4 is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Transfer.

Private J. O'Connell was transferred to H.K.V.O. Engineer Section on May 14, 1915.

Joined.

Pte. H. Cheetham having joined is allotted Corps No. 536 and posted to Company B Section 1.

Pte. W. Sinclair having joined is allotted Corps No. 537 and posted to Company B Section 2.

RUSSIAN CASUALTY
LISTS.

Amsterdam, August 28.—According to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, the Russian casualty lists, Nos. 302 to 309, give the names of 40,245 killed, wounded, and missing.

The total number of Russian losses published to August 24 amounts to 1,740,836 killed, wounded, and missing.

To this must be added 214 Bavarian, 184 Saxon, 347 Wurtembergian, and 24 naval lists.

Rome, August 28.—According to official Italian estimates, the Italian losses since the commencement of the war are less than 30,000.

The Austrian losses at the end of July are estimated at 18,000 killed, a similar number prisoners, and 54,000 wounded. During this month 2,000 Austrian prisoners have been taken, and their dead and wounded are estimated at 10,000.

We shall not be there ourselves, for we prefer to pray in private. And our prayer will be for the Devil and his Disciple. They will need all God's mercy!

John Bull.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD
MINING CO. LTD.Report for four Weeks Ending
11th Sept. 1915

The sheet of Mine Measurements and Assay returns shows a total of 316 ft made up of 36 ft. sinking, 118 ft. driving, and 164 ft. crosscutting, as against a total 349 ft. for the previous four weeks.

"Mines." Bt. Koman, 940 ft. level. The main crosscut has been extended 22 ft. making total distance 250 ft. and is without change.

The north drive on the 203 ft. lode has been advanced 15 ft. bringing total to 28 ft. The lode 58 ins. wide gives 7 dwt. per ton.

To the south the drive has been taken 15 ft. making a total of 23 ft. The lode 52 ins. wide gives 3 dwt. 840 ft. level. The north drive has been extended 12 ft. bringing total to 136 ft. There is no change.

The cross-cut from the south drive has been taken from 8 ft. to 20 ft. In the east crosscut a bunch 15 ins. wide was passed through giving one dwt. by assay. The west crosscut continues in state.

740 ft. level. The drive south has been driven 9 ft. making a total of 391 ft. The lode 52 ins. wide gives 5 dwt. per ton.

640 ft. level. In the north end the crosscut east has been taken from 14 ft. to 38 ft. The west crosscut from 13 ft. to 34 ft.

On the 85 ft. lode south the drive has been extended 6 ft. making total distance 247 ft. The lode 45 ins. wide gives 7 dwt.

Crosscutting for slope filling, 43 ft.

Anderson. 460 ft. level. To the north drive has been added 9 ft. bringing total to 182 ft. Lode 53 ins. wide worth 4 dwt.

380 ft. level. The north drive has been driven 15 ft. Total 598 ft. The lode 58 ins. wide gives 7 dwt.

280 ft. level drive north. Here 20 ft. has been added making total distance 1,008 ft.

160 ft. level drive north. This has been driven 12 ft. bringing total to 384 ft. The lode 52 ins. wide is worth 2 dwt.

Crosscutting for slope filling, 30 ft.

Stops. Above the 360 ft. level, one stop, lode 28 ins. wide worth 1 dwt.

Above the 160 ft. level, two stops, lode 98 ins. wide worth 14 dwt.

Bt. Koman Stops. Above the 840 ft. level, one stop, 98 ins. wide worth 8 dwt.

Above the 740 ft. level, one stop, lode 101 ins. wide worth 5 dwt.

Above the 640 ft. level, two stops, lode 98 ins. wide worth 5 dwt.

Above the 540 ft. level, three stops, lode 84 ins. wide worth 14 dwt.

Bt. Jells. A winch has been sunk 38 ft. on a lode 8 inches wide worth 8 dwt.

General. In a timber shaft 22 new sets of timber and new beams have been put in under the collar timber. This meant closing the shaft for some days and accounts for reduced footage.

The new delivery pipes have been put in from the mill supply pumping station to the tanks.

The second tunnel leading from the mill has been timbered.

The Milling sheets accompany this.

Milling Sheet for Four Weeks Ending 11th September 1915.

Bt. Koman: 40 stamps ran 20,855 days lost time 7.15 days due to loss of power, repairs to driving and cam shaft pulleys of old battery, general repairs, and clean-up.

Stone crushed: Bt. Koman 1,410 Anderson 520 Bt. Hiam 10 Junction 20

2,160 tons Huntington Mills (2) ran 23,160 days lost time 4.84 days due to loss of power and mechanical causes.

Surface ore crushed Bt. 2010 Hiam Junction 1215

3,225 tons Total ore crushed in Koman Mills 5,385 tons.

Amalgam Sponge Ballion Stamp Mill 1337 498 487.65 Huntington

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—19th Sunday after Trinity, 10th Oct. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ferial. Psalms: 107, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
Instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY

the 12th October, 1915, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9
Hampshire Building (Top Floor),
Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)
On view from Sunday, the 10th
October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. steamer
Medina. From London Sept. 4.—
To Shanghai: Mr R. G. Dawie,
Rev J. S. Helps and son, Dr E.
Cundall, Miss B. Weaver, Mrs
G. Stephenson, Mr F. E. Frazier,
Miss D. J. Walker, Mrs R. P.
Sanderson, and son, Mr W. Har-
row, Dr and Mr W. G. Grovner,
Miss Wilson, Mr A. C. Thomas,
Mr and Mrs J. H. Jennings,
Capt. and Mrs. Meathrell To
Hongkong: Mr A. K. Henderson,
Miss E. D. George, Mrs H. S. Che.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru.
From London Sept. 11.—To
Shanghai: Mr W. H. T. King,
Miss K. Hill, Mrs Froistoy and
child, Mr R. Macfarlane, Mr Mrs
and Miss Hinton, Capt. and Mrs
Sangster, Mrs Stott, Mrs Fried-
rick and 2 children, Mr W.
Blonck, Mrs A. H. Skinner, Mrs
Stewart, Miss K. I. Craven, Miss
Taylor, Miss Casswell, Miss E.
M. Keen, Miss I. Maclean, Mrs
Walley, Mr F. C. Ball, Miss M.
Light, Miss G. Smith, Miss L.
Jackson, Mr R. Dorance, Mr T.
Mason, Mr P. van der Mark, Miss
MacLaren, Miss Yard, Miss L.
Cassels, Miss L. Smith, Miss E. J.
Mitchell, Miss G. Nelson, Miss M.
Thurston, Miss R. Thompson,
Miss M. Biggam, Mrs Mitchell,
Miss M. Keranion. To Hong-
kong: Mrs Rees, Mrs Cart-
wright, Mr and Mrs White,
Hon. E. R. Mrs and
Miss Halifax, Miss Marr, Mr
and Mrs Chapman, Mr and Mrs
Davidson, Mr Richardson, jun.,
Mrs Richardson, Mr D. S. Cooper,
Mr H. Scott, Miss G. M. Carling,
Mr L. Guy, Mrs Wright, Mrs
Rhodes.

Per P. and O. steamer Mongo-
lia. From London September 18.—
To Shanghai: Miss M. Buchan-
nan, Miss F. Sanders, Miss Tomp-
kins, Mr F. A. Samson, Capt. W.
J. Barker, Mr and Mrs C. E.
Stephenson, Mrs Hughes and
child, Miss E. M. Gunner. To
Manila: Mr E. W. Adams. To
Hongkong: Mr E. J. Ainslie, Miss
Jacob, Mr A. Hamilton.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru.
From London September 25.—
To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs Ken-
nett, Mr and Mrs Young and 2
children, Mrs Bowring, Mrs
Humphreys, Mr and Mrs D. E.
Donnelly and 3 children, Miss M.
Aycock.

Per P. and O. steamer Malwa.
From London October 2.—To
Shanghai: Mr S. H. Hutchison,
Miss Craig, Miss Perry, Dr I.
Aitken, Miss P. Hutchison, Dr
May Horner, Dr G. McMin, Miss
Mundie, Mr G. Morrison, Mr J.
Fitz Patrick, Mr and Mrs Bruce,
Miss Bruce, Mr T. Crawford, Mr
F. H. U. Aldridge, Mr A. Ward.
To Hongkong: Miss H. Jacob,
Mrs C. B. Boyers, Miss F. M.
Cooper, Miss L. M. Jones.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru.
From London August 28.—To
Shanghai: Mr Fraser, Mr D. R.
Stephenson, Miss L. R. Stephen,
Mr W. Chang, Miss Jorgensen. To
Hongkong: Mr S. M. Mayes, Miss
G. Ripplingale, Mr A. S. Allison,
Mrs G. R. Ellis, Mr Legazpi.

NOTICES

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Plumber
and Foundry Contractors. General
Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street West
Central Market) Telephone No. 818.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance
No. 5 of 1912 the EX-
CHANGE BANKS will be
closed for the transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY,
the 11th instant.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

15th and Last Episode of

"LUCILLE LOVE."

The Great and Beautiful Drama

in 4 parts

"COURT INTRIGUE."

PATHE'S BRITISH CAZETTE.

FAMOUS KEYSTONE COMICS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

Continuation of the great drama

"LUCILLE LOVE"

11th and 12th Series.

also

COMIC PICTURES.

Matinee

every Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTICES.

"CAILLE"

FIVE-SPEED

PORTABLE MOTOR

Call and inspect the

very latest in

Portable Motors.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN
HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish
with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea & Choicest Cake made with
best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise:
Loans made on the Provident
System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Don't forget after the Show
verrel, and Light Refreshments
at ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight.

NOTICE

G.  R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Prime Cut—	" 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 19
" Roast—Shiu	" 19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 24
Bullock's Brains—	No per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg—Yeung Poi	" 25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle—	" 27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 15
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
Pork Chop—Chu Poi Kwat	" 24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 28
" Leg—Chu Poi	" 28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 22
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard—Chu Yau	" 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 34
Ducks—Ap	" 32
Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" (fresh)—	" 36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 98
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen—Na	" 45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 75
Quail—Om Chun	" 25
Partridges—Che Ku	" 65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 14
Crabs—Hoi	" 28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 16
Dab—Sha Meng Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	" 18
Loach—Wa Yu	" 28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 28
Maakarel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
" Cllet—Chai Yu	" 18
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tan Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	" 15
Salmon—Chun Yu	" 12
Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 8
Shrimps—Ha	" 25
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 26
Tench—Wan Yu	" 16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	" 60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chile)—Tin Chuo Ping Kho	" 18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	" 1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	" 1
Cherimola—Yeung To	" 1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mong	" 8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mong	" 10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh—	" 10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	" 5
" Sweet—	" 8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking—She Li	" 10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 10
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	" 14
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green—Sang Hop Tio	" 15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa	" 6
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	" 8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	" 25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 8
Curry Staff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old—Lo Keung	" 9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okros—	" 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	" 3
" Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	" 3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tsai	" 1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 1
Sage—Tse So	" 1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 6
Taro—Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips, Punli, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams—Ta Shu	" 6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
Tau	" 1

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 14
Crabs—Hoi	" 28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 16
Dab—Sha Meng Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	" 18
Loach—Wa Yu	" 28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 28
Maakarel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
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Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tan Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	" 15
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Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 8
Shrimps—Ha	" 25
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 26
Tench—Wan Yu	" 16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	" 60

菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chile)—Tin Chuo Ping Kho	" 18

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	8
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	7
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	25
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cuba, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

THE IDEAL FRESH MILK

IS THAT FROM HEALTHY COWS PRODUCED
UNDER STRICT SANITARY CONDITIONS AND
PROPERLY TRANSPORTED AND DISTRIBUTED
IN CLEAN, SEALED BOTTLES.

OUR DAIRY

IS A MODEL OF PERFECTION AND WE ARE
ABLE TO SUPPLY THE COLONY WITH EVEN
BETTER MILK THAN THAT OBTAINED IN
EUROPE OR AMERICA.

PURITY.

EXCELLENCE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLING SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price.	Number of Shares.	Par Value.	Paid Up.	1914. Highest.	1914. Lowest.	1915. Highest.	1915. Lowest.	Last Dividend and Date.
Banks.									
M'kong & S'hai Banking Corp. £827 1/2 b. £75/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 245 x div. 760 s. div.	{ £23/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to £24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 427 1/2 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 172 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan. 171	160	
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd. 8965 n.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. 972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 248 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 248	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162	139	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 420 n.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. 140 cts. b. x the re-									
C. & M.S. S. Co., Ltd. 1 turn of \$4.50 per s.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec. 50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 890 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 91	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 20 sa.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 153 1/2 n.	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79	Jan.	50	Sept. 157 1/2	96	{ 6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd. 90/-	3,797,510	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70/-	Sept. 90/-	x div. 82/-	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36 sa.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd. 130 1/2 n.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luxon S. Refining Co., Ltd. 338 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n. 30/-	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min. 33.30 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
ing Co., Ltd. 31 1/2 b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19/6	Nov. 32/6	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Tronoh Mines Ltd. 31/6 s.	796,666	£1	all	56/6		21/3			1/- interim 1915
Ural Caspians. 39/- s.									
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 479 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd. 486 b.	10,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 83	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 509 b.	15,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49	ex div. Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 90 s.	36,000	£100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands. 194	13,000	£100	100	128	July	120	Dec. 94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 1112 b.	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	{ £2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co 109 sa.	50,000	\$100	all	91 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	6.10	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 69.30 b.	150,000	\$10	all	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 40	40	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
Shanghai Lands. 1105	78,000	£50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 70	100	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 72 1/2 b.	12,500	\$50	all	100					\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates. 100 n.	10,000	\$100	all						
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 171 b.	20,000	£50	all	138	July	125	May 180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 89 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June 9 1/2	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik. 15.65 b.	75,000	£100	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow. 904 n.	8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May 89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai 194 b.	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105	96	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 10 1/4 b.	10,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 44.40 sa.	50,000	\$1	all	4.90	July	4	April 4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 44.40 sa.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 8.00	70 cts. for 1914	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 10 sa.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug. 34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 33.4 sa.	40,000	7 1/2	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec. 11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co. Ltd. 11.20 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 44 1/2 n.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 185	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 188 b.	6,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr. 34 1/2	25	Interim of 1/4 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 34 1/2 sa.	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.85 b.	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats. 139 b.	250,000	g. 10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June 10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 99 1/4 b.	25,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 81	80 cts.	{ None
Do. (New) 85 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	{ \$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ld. 44 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 45 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	—	{ None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier- tories du Tonkin. 20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 33 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 16 1/2 n.	27,723	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.60	Dec. 6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd. 66 1/2 s.	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6	\$1.50 for 1914
William Powell, Limited. 86 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29	29	
S. C. Morning Post. 29 b.	6,070	\$25	all						

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$4.80 buyers 5.00 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers 3.55 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers 5.50 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buyers 3.20 sellers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers 1.45 sellers.	Pajuan (Straits) \$9.15 buyers 9.25 sellers.
Nordana 13/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Sordangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers 5.05 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.50 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—The activity recorded in our last report has been well maintained throughout the week under review and a considerable business has been transacted, particularly in the Shipping and in the Industrial sections. The money market continues easy and the demand for shares both for investment and speculative purposes is likely to continue for some time to come.

Bar Silver is quoted at \$23.15/16 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10 1/2 T.T. On Shanghai opened to-day at 76 1/2 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks close with buyers at \$828 after sales during the week at \$830 and at \$827 1/2.
Marine Insurances.—Unions have sold at \$985 and there are a few more shares offering at this rate. Cantons have small buyers at \$427 1/2. Yangtzes are quoted from the North at \$248 ex. 73 buyers and North Chinas at Tls. 173 buyers.
Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of China Fires at \$162 and a few small lots have changed hands at this figure. Hongkong Fires are steady with probable sellers at \$420.

Shipping.—Indo-China (combined) have been the medium of a fairly large business both for cash and December delivery, the market closing with buyers at \$155 for the former and at \$161 for the latter delivery. Douglas's are quiet with sellers at \$80 and probably a firm offer of \$89 would be accepted. China and Manila are wanted at 45 cents and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$20. Star Ferries have been in good demand and sales have taken place at \$351 and at \$36 closing firm with buyers at the latter figure.
Refineries.—China Sugars are \$130 1/2 buyers after sales at \$131. Luxons are a weak market with sellers at \$38.
Mining.—Tronohs have sold at 31/- and at 31/8 and more shares could probably be obtained at the latter figure. Kailans have sellers at 30/- and Raubs are wanted at \$3.30.

Oils.—Langkats are a very firm market at the enhanced rate of Tls. 39. Shells are obtainable at 90/- and Ural Caspians at 30/-.
Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a strong market and the price has advanced from \$79 to \$80 buyers. Kowloon Docks have also had a good rise \$82 1/2 to \$86 buyers, and a fair business has been transacted at intermediate rates. From the North, Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 60 1/2 buyers and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90. nominal.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Buyers offer \$112 for Hongkong Hotels, \$40 for Kowloon Lands, and \$72 1/2 for West Point, but there is no business in any of these stocks. Hongkong Lands after sales at \$109 close with sellers at the rate. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$7.00, \$6.90 and at \$6.85, closing with buyers at \$6.90.

Cotton Mills.—There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$9 1/2, Ewos at Tls. 170, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 94, and Kung Yiks at Tls. 15.65. The market for cotton shares closes firm in Shanghai.
Miscellaneous.—The market opened to-day with buyers of China Borneo at \$10 1/4, China Light and Powers at \$4.40, China Providents at the enhanced rate of \$10.10, Green Island Cements at \$11.20, Electric at \$44 1/2, Loos at \$190, Ropes at \$34 1/2, Low Level Trams at \$5.90, Peak Trams at \$9 1/2 and Steam Laundries at \$3 1/2.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES: BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, OCEAN, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KORE, YOKOHAMA.
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

NOTICES
SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).
Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Thursday, the 14th October, 1915, at 5.5 p.m.
Business.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1915.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.		T/T Marks.
T/T Demand. 1/9 7/8		Demand Germany.....2.49
30 d/s. 1/9 15/16		T/T France.....2.50
60 d/s. 1/10		Demand Paris.....2.50
4 m/s. 1/10 1/16		On Haiphong.....7 1/2 % prem
T/T Shanghai.....76 1/2		On Saigon.....7 1/4
Private 30 d/s sight		On Bangkok.....84 1/2
T/T Singapore.....78		Buying.
T/T Japan.....87		4 m/s. L/C.....1/10 1/2
T/T India.....136 1/2		4 m/s. D/E.....1/10 5/8
Demand India.....137		6 m/s. L/C.....1/10 3/4
T/T Bombay.....137		30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 3/4
Demand Bombay.....137		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 4 3/8
T/T Calcutta.....137		4 m/s. Marks.....Nom.
Demand Calcutta.....137		4 m/s. France.....2.60 1/2
Demand Manila.....84 1/4	Nom.	6 m/s. France.....2.65 1/2
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 42 7/8		Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.40
Demand, New York 43		Sovereign.....\$11.05 nom.
T/T Java.....107 1/2		Bar Silver, ready.....23 15/16 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces	\$20 1/8	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$ 9 3/4
Chinese.....10	\$20 1/8	Hongkong 10	\$ 9 3/4

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES: BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, OCEAN, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KORE, YOKOHAMA.
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000
\$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holroyd, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shalim.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....1,125,000
Paid Up ".....562,500
Reserve Fund ".....500,000
BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000
FORE

